Tuesday, April 25, 1972
Vaisakha 5, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 25, 1972/Vaisakha 5, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri H. Sitarama Reddy who passed away at Salem on the 21st April, 1972 at the age of 72

Shri H. Sitarama Reddy was a Member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1946-48 and of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-53 representing Kurnool constituency of the then State of Madras. Earlier, he was a Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly. He was also a Minister in the Madras Government during 1947-52.

We deeply mourn the loss of this distinguished friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are deeply grieved to hear of the demise of shri Sitarama Reddy, and I fully associate myself with the sentiments that you have expressed.

Shri Reddy was, of course, a Member of the First Lok Sabha, buf he began his public life in his home district of Bellary where he was a member of the district board and also a member of the District Famine Committee and District Educational Committee.

He was deeply interested in labour problems, and led the Indian Delegation to the ILO Regional Conference in Ceylon, the Conference in Geneva, and the ILO Industrial Committee on Inland Transport in Brussels. He was also a leader of our delegation to the ECAFE Session in Ootacamund.

Scientific research particularly in the field of agriculture was another subject in which he took active interest. He was a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. He also served as a member of the governing body of the CSIR.

Our sincere condolences and sympathies may please be conveyed to the members of the bereaved family.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : We share in the feelings of sorrow expressed by the Prime Minister on the sad demise of Shri H. Sitarama Reddy, and I would request you to communicate our condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On my behalf and on behalf of my party, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Leader of the House, the Prime Minister, and I request you to convey our heartfelt condolences to the family members of late Shri H. Sitarama Reddy.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने दल की ओर से श्री रेड्डी के दुखद देहावसान पर हार्दिक शोक व्यक्त करता हूँ और आप से अनुरोध करता हूँ

कि हमारी संवेदना मतप्त परिवार तक पहुँचान की कृपा करें ।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) I associate the Socialist Party with the sentiments expressed by you on the sad demise of Shri H Sitarama Reddy and I would request you to convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved family

MR SPEAKER As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, we may stand in silence for a short while

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

— —

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

इन्दौर-महू रेल लाइन (पश्चिम रेलवे) को बड़ी लाइन मे बदलना

*541 **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या 26 मार्च, 1972 को इन्दौर म हुए पश्चिम रेलवे कर्मचारी यूनियन के वार्षिक सम्मेलन मे उन्होने यह कहा था कि रेलवे अधिकारी इन्दौर रेलवे लाइन का बडी लाइन मे बदलने की सम्भावनाओ के सबध मे उन्हे शीघ्र ही एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगे , और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त रिपोर्ट कब तक प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir It has been decided to carry out a rapid engineering and traffic survey for extension of the broad gauge line from Indore to Mhow The Survey Report is expected to be available by about December, 1972

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा अध्यक्ष महोदय, मै माननीय मत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि रिपोर्ट तैयार करते समय किन-किन पहलुओ को ध्यान मे रखा गया है ? क्या इस क्षेत्र की सैनिक आवश्यकताओ और औद्योगिक पिछडेपन को ध्यान मे रखा गया है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जी हाँ, इन तमाम बातो को ध्यान मे रखा गया है ।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट दिसम्बर तक प्राप्त हो जायेगी । मै जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस छोटी सी लाइन के टुकडे को, जो केवल 14 मील का है, बदलने मे कितना समय लगेगा और यह कब तक पूरी होने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी यह 21 किलोमीटर का टुकडा है, इसके सर्वेक्षण म कुछ वक्त लगेगा और जैसा मैन तारीख बतादी है कि दिसम्बर, 1972 तक इस की रिपोर्ट आ जायगी उसके बाद काम शुरू हो जायगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय इन्दौर एक बडे महत्व का औद्योगिक नगर है और मध्य प्रदेश का एक प्रमुख नगर है, इस बात को ध्यान मे रखते हुए इसको खण्डवा तथा अजमेर से बडी लाइन स जोडा जाय—क्या सर्वेक्षण म इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है ?

MR SPEAKER It is a suggestion for action

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय हाँ या ना मे उत्तर दिलवाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहाँ जो मर्जी आता है जोड देते है ।

Depletion of Ground Water Resources in Chittoor District Andhra Pradesh

*543 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the rapidly depleting ground water resources in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh,

(b) if so, the steps contemplated for conservation and re-charging of the resources;

(c) whether Government propose to prepare and execute a Master-Plan for the purpose with the assistance of the World Bank and the United Nations; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : The answer to part (a) is No'. There appears to be a contradiction. If there is no depletion of ground water resources in the Chittoor district, why is it that the Ground Water Directorate has stopped permitting sinking of new wells in the district ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : As regards sinking of wells, it has not been included by the State Government in any of the plans. Being a hard rock area, they did not do so. But now investigation is being extended to include hard rock areas also. The Ministry of Agriculture is taking it up with the Andhra Pradesh Government to see if Chittoor can also be included in this.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : I am thankful to the Minister for saying that he is having Chittoor included in the plan. Will a study team or the Minister himself visit the district to study the alarming situation now prevailing there in this respect ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is an important observation that hon. Member has made. When wells are drying up, we will take all necessary steps to find out the facts and take such action as will prevent further deterioration.

Import of Cars for use of S. T C. Officials

*544. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of foreign cars have been imported for the use of Directors and other officials of the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so. the number of such cars maintained by the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE. (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am happy to know that at present they are not importing any car for the use of the directors and other officials of the STC. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many imported cars they have at present with the STC.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : There are a number of cars with the STC. These cars are those which are surrendered by the embassy staff who go on transfer. First, these cars are sold in auction and the highest bidder gets them provided the price is reasonable.

Secondly, there are some categories of people or places like the Rashtrapati Bhavan, Raj Bhavans, Cabinet Ministers and Speakers who are given these cars at the standard price—c.i f. value including customs, etc.

So far as the use of the staff cars by the STC is concerned, there are three people who can use them : the Chairman and the two directors, and that too on payment of certain amounts of money per month. But I cannot give the exact number of cars that the STC have for sale at the moment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question related to the cars used by the Chairman, the managing director and other officials of the STC, and whether the Minister is allowing to import the cars. They are using it

despite our objection; let them do it. But the question is, how many imported cars, purchased through the STC, are being used by the STC officials.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : As I said, only three cars: for two directors and one Chairman, and that too, on payment basis. The staff cars are used by the two directors and one Chairman, and that too, it is not for long. Care is taken to see that the value of the cars does not depreciate and the car is changed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right; you have already completed your quota. Shri Maurya.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्रियों को, आपको तथा अन्य बड़े पदाधिकारियों को जो कारों की सुविधा है क्या वह सुविधा पार्लमेंट के मेम्बर्स को भी दी जायेगी क्योंकि इस वक्त की व्यवस्था ऐसी है कि अगर किसी को कार का बहुत ज्यादा टेम्पटेशन हो तो वह किसी विदेशी महिला से शादी करे उसके बाद में ही वह कार का अधिकारी बन सकता है ? इन चीजों को सामने रखते हुए और इस टेम्पटेशन को बढ़ावा न देने के लिए क्या इस बात की व्यवस्था की जायेगी कि जहाँ पर मंत्रियों को, अध्यक्ष महोदय को तथा औरों को जोड़ रखा है वहाँ पर एम० पीज को भी जोड़ दिया जाये ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : इस बात के लिए संसत्सदस्य विदेशी महिला से शादी करेंगे, ऐसी आशंका नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सारी स्टाफ कारें हैं लेकिन अगर हमें कहा जाये किसी महिला से शादी करलो तो हम तैयार हो जायेंगे ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know whether it is a fact that officers who are attached to the STC, import cars for their use and sell them outside and make a fabulous lot of money and also there is underhand dealing going on ? Regarding the auction of cars that are imported, many people deposit money but they do not get the imported cars in auction. But in the underhand dealings they will get all the imported cars. May I know whether the Ministry would examine this position and find out whether such erring officers are making an attempt to sell the cars outside and make a fabulous lot of money and, if it is a fact, what action are the Government going to take ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : No one can import cars, not even the President, directly, so long as cars are available with the STC. There is no question of the STC officers importing any cars. These cars belong to the embassy staff, and when they go on transfer, they cannot sell them publicly. They have to sell them to the STC. The STC auctions those cars and the car is given to the highest bidder provided there is a reasonable profit in it. If there is no reasonable profit, the STC refuses to sell in auction. Therefore, there is no question of cars being sold by any of the officers of the STC.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether the three imported cars that he has mentioned in the House are included in the 53 imported cars that were purchased, which was the information given on 17.2.1972 ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I can give the names of the cars and the hon. Member may satisfy himself. Chairman: Doluxe Datsun, 1968 model; Director, Shri B. R. Nath : Toyoto Corona, 1967 model; Director Shri B. S. Misra: Wellesley, 1970 model.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has not said whether the three cars that he talked about are included in this 53 mentioned earlier or not.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I cannot say whether they are included in this list of 53. These cars are sold quickly to prevent fall in their value. Therefore, one officer cannot use a car for long. The car goes for auction immediately.

दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स, जे० के० सिथेटिक और फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी, कोटा पर बकाया धन राशि

*546 **श्री लालजी भाई** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी और जे० के० सिन्थटिक्स कोटा (राजस्थान) पर रेलवे की बकाया धनराशि कितनी है और

(ख) उक्त धन राशि का भुगतान न किये जाने के क्या कारण है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) A sum of Rs 3,79,880 was outstanding against M/s Sriram Fertilizer and Chemicals served by Dadh devi siding near Kota Station on 11 4 72

No amount is outstanding against M/s J K Synthetics

(b) The amount referred to consists of demurrage charges and detention charges Both these claims have been disputed by the firm

श्री लालजी भाई . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स पर बकाया राशि बताई है, जे० के० सिन्थटिक्स पर बकाया राशि नहीं बताई है। मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि जो राशि बकाया है उसके कारण का ब्योरा क्या है और कब तक यह राशि वसूल की जायेगी।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी . रेलवे एक कामर्शियल कन्सर्न है, गाहकों के साथ डेमरेज पर या क्लेम्स पर झगडे होते रहते है। फर्म ने रेलवे पर क्लेम किया है तकरीबन तीन लाख रुपए और हमने उनसे दो लाख का डेमरेज क्लेम किया है। तो यह एक रनिंग कामर्शियल कन्सर्न है, इसमे ये झगडे चलते रहते है और हल होते रहते है।

श्री लालजी भाई यह बकाया राशि कब तक वसूल हो जायेगी ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मैं वक्त तो नहीं कह सकता लेकिन बहुत जल्दी इसको रिकवर करने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

Extension of Platforms

*547 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the average number of bogies hauled by a steam engine and by a diesel engine,

(b) whether the dieselisation of trains has necessitated the extension of platforms on all the Stations where diesel trains stop due to the increased length of the trains and

(c) if so the proposal under consideration of Government for the extension of platforms and sheds over them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) The number of bogies hauled by a steam engine and diesel engine varies with the types of engines used, the gradient of the section and the speed of the train etc A WP type Broad Gauge steam locomotive working an express train can haul a maximum of 14 passenger coaches and a main line WDM_2 diesel locomotive can haul upto a maximum of 18 coaches over comparatively level sections upto 100 KMPH Similarly a YP type Metre Gauge steam locomotive can haul a maximum of 13 passenger coaches and a YDM4 diesel locomotive can haul a maximum of 22 coaches over comparatively level sections upto 65 KMPH

(b) Yes, Sir, at the stations where the existing platforms are inadequate

(c) Proposals for extensions of platforms are under consideration in respect of 40 stations

The Works of providing sheds over platforms are done independent of the dieselisation programme. The proposals for sheds for cover over the platforms are generally approved every year at the time of the annual works programme in consultation with the Railway Users' Amenities Committees and in accordance with availability of funds.

श्री शशि भूषण अध्यक्ष महोदय, कहावत है कि जितनी बडी चादर हो उतने पैर फैलाने चाहिए। प्लेटफार्म तो छोटे छोटे है और डीजल गाडियाँ बडी बडी है भोपाल जाइये तो भोपाल बोगी प्लेटफार्म से काफी दूर रहती है, वहाँ तक कुली भी नही पहुँचते है इसलिए महिलाओ को भी खुद ही सामान ले जाना पडता है। इसी तरह से उतरने मे भी दिक्कत रहती है। मै जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी क्या योजना है जिससे आप अपनी चादर अथवा प्लेटफार्म्स को, भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढा सके ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी एक हमारे पास फेज्ड प्रोग्राम है। जबसे डीजल की गाडियाँ चली है, यह सही है कि प्लेटफार्म्स की लेन्थ कम पड जाती है लेकिन फेज्ड प्रोग्राम की तहत हर साल तकरीबन 40 स्टेशन्स और प्लेटफार्म बढाये जायेगे। इस तरह से जहाँ-जहाँ जरूरत होगी प्लेटफार्म्स बढते जायेगे।

श्री शशि भूषण मै जानना चाहता हूँ इस वक्त कितनी डीजल ट्रेन्स देश मे चल रही है और उनकी ओर कितनी संख्या आप बढा रहे है ? इसके अलावा जहाँ तक प्लेटफार्म्स का सवाल है, बडे स्टेशन्स के अतिरिक्त कभी-कभी छोटे स्टेशन्स पर भी गाडी खडी होती है उनके लिए भी क्या कोई योजना आपके पास है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी . इस वक्त डीजल की ब्राडगेज पर एक हजार गाडियाँ चलती है और मीटरगेज पर 120 इंजन चलते है। जैसे जैसे स्टीम इंजन कम होते जायेगे, उनकी जगह पर डीजल के इंजन आते जायेगे। छोटे स्टेशन्स और छोटे प्लेटफार्म्स का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है, उनको भी उसके साथ-साथ बढावा दिया जायेगा।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी मै समझता हूँ प्लेटफार्म्स को खाली लम्बा करने की जरूरत नही है बल्कि कुछ प्लेटफार्म्स को ऊचा करने की भी जरूरत है। देखा यह गया है कि अक्सर हम लोगो के साथ या और लोगो के साथ जो उनकी धर्म पत्नियाँ होती है वह कूद नही सकती है और हम और आपको इनको गोद मे लेना पडता है तो मै मत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन प्लेटफार्म्स को ऊपर उठाने की भी कोशिश की जायगी या नही ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी जी हाँ, लम्बाई के साथ ऊचाई का भी ख्याल रक्खा जायगा।

SHRI K S CHAVDA May I know whether the extension of platforms on Delhi-Ahmedabad route has been completed and if so, when is the Government going to introduce dieselised trains between Ahmedabad and Delhi ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय प्लेटफार्म्स के बढाने के साथ माननीय सदस्य ने यह नई रेलगाडिया चलाने की बात कैसे शुरू कर दी ?

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI . The work has been taken up I may not be able to give the exact date but it will be completed very soon

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा मत्री महोदय के द्वारा गाडियो के डीजलीकरण के बारे मे जो बतलाया गया है तो मै जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य नही है कि वेस्टर्न रेलवेज के रतलाम डिवीजन मे अभी भी कुछ ऐसे भाप के इंजन चल रहे है जोकि आउट आफ डेट हो गये है और जिनके कि बारे मे कहा गया है कि उनका उपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए लेकिन अभी भी उनको प्रयोग मे लाया जा रहा है तो उनके स्थान पर आप दूसरे डीजल इंजन लगाने का विचार रखते है या नही ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह तो प्लेटफार्मों के विस्तार की ही बात है ।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जब कहीं पर कोई भाप का इंजन बेकार हो जाता है तो उसकी जगह डीजल लगाया जायेगा ।

Relieving of Permanent Way Inspectors of Stores Responsibilities

*548 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Permanent Way Inspectors have been relieved of Stores responsibilities on all the Railways, as recommended by the Wanchoo Committee, and

(b) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b) Handling stores is an integral part of the functions of Permanent Way Inspectors However, measures are being taken to simplify the accountal procedures and limit the size of the stores holdings

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहा कि स्टोरों की सम्हाल के काम को हम सरल बनाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन से प्रयत्न इसके लिए कर रहे है ? मंत्री महोदय ने यह बात मानी है कि परमानेंट वे इंस्पेक्टर्स के ऊपर काम का बोझ अधिक है जिसे कि वह सम्हाल नहीं पा रहे है तो इस चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय शीघ्र गति से इसमें सुधार लाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : पहले स्टोर की जिम्मेदारी वे इंस्पेक्टर्स की थी अब स्टोर की जिम्मेदारी का काम एक क्लर्क के जिम्मे हो गया है लेकिन औवरआल जिम्मेदारी स्टोर्स के संबंध में उन्हीं वे इंस्पेक्टरों की रहेगी । लेकिन उस स्टोर की जोकि उनके पास बन्द रहेगा जिसमें ताला यह खुद लगायेंगे, उस पर उनका कंट्रोल होगा और वह उसकी देखभाल करेंगे बाकी जो अन्य स्टोर्स ट्रैक में होंगे उनकी देखभाल चौकीदार करेंगे । बाकी जैसा मैंने कहा एकाऊंटल प्रोसीज्योर्स को सिम्प्लीफाई करने के लिए मेजर्स लिए जा रहे है साथ ही स्टोर्स की हाल्टिंग्स की माइज को भी लिमिट किया जा रहा है । इस तरह से उन वे इंस्पेक्टर्स पर जिम्मेदारी बहुत कम हो गयी है और उनको अपना काम अंजाम देने में अब कोई दिक्कत नहीं आ रही है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय जो वांचू कमेटी की सिफारिशें थीं क्या उन सिफारिशों को मंत्री महोदय पूरे तरह से लागू करने का प्रयास कर रहे है ? उन सिफारिशों में यह बात भी कही गई थी कि जो स्टोर्स उनके पास है उन स्टोर्स में खुद अपने सामान के अलावा दूसरे विभागों का भी सामान वहाँ पर रक्खा रहता है उस सबकी जिम्मेदारी उनके ऊपर थी। ना काफी इस प्रकार की चोरियाँ और गड़बड़घोटाले होते है और उस तमाम की जिम्मेदारी उनके ऊपर आती थी तो इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या उसे बिलकुल उनसे प्रथक करने की उस कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी · वांचू रिपोर्ट की इस बारे में जो सिफारिश है वह मैं यहां हाउस के सामने पढ़े देता हूँ जिससे कि चीज साफ हो जायेगी । हम उसके मुताबिक ही सब काम कर रहे है । वांचू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है

> "We are of the view that in all cases the permanent way inspectors and the signal inspectors should be relieved of their stores charges and should be held responsible only for the imprest issued to and required by them for their day to day works"

इसी सिफारिश को मद्देनजर रख कर सिर्फ वही स्टार जो कि उनके पास बन्द रहेगा और जिसमें यह ताला खुद लगायेंगे उसकी जिम्मेदारी

वे इंस्पेक्टर पर रहेगी लेकिन जो बाकी अन्य स्टोर्स हैं उनके वास्ते उसकी कोई डाईरेक्ट जिम्मेदारी नही होगी। इस चीज को देखा जाता है कि कम से कम स्टोर्स की जिम्मेदारी उन पर रहे।

Setting up of Soap factory in Malaysia

*552. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mysore Government have proposed to set up a Soap Factory in Malaysia in collaboration with Malaysian Government with a capital investment of Rs. 10 lakhs; and

(b) if so, the share of the State in foreign exchange in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Mysore Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, is setting up a sandalwood soap factory in Malaysia in collaboration with a Malaysian firm, *viz*., M/s. P. Lal Stores, Kuala Lumpur. Indian party's share in the total equity capital of Rs. 10 lakhs will be Rs. one lakh to be subscribed through exports.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: What are the terms and conditions under which the Mysore Government is setting up a sandalwood factory in collaboration with a private firm in Malaysia ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The Mysore Government will provide the required technical know-how, experience and advice which will include training of personnel, manufacturing information, designs, engineering techniques, testing process etc. and shall provide the necessary technicians, engineers and managerial officers for this purpose. Over and above this, the Mysore Government would be supplying perfumes to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh per annum.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: May I know whether it is a fact that the Mysore Government intends to put up a similar factory in Japan in collaboration with a private firm ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about soap factory in Malaysia.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : We are not aware of such a proposal.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The fragrance and beauty of the Mysore sandalwood soap has attracted people not only in South East Asia but also in Europe. Yet, it is a matter of regret that so far no steps have been taken by this Ministry in the matter of the export of the Mysore sandalwood soap and its technical know-how. May I know what steps are proposed to be taken by the Government of India, specially the Ministry of Foreign Trade, to improve the export of this soap ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The aroma of the Mysore Sandalwood has gone far beyond the Far East; it has spread all over the world. It is the policy of the Government of India, specially of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, to encourage the export of sandalwood soap and sandalwood oil. Cash subsidies, import replenishment and various other export assistance are given to exporters of sandalwood oil and soap.

MR. SPEAKER : No more questions on the aroma of the Mysore sandalwood ?

Unprecedented Power Crisis in Orissa

*553. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI BAKSI NAYAK :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an unprecedented power crisis has recently developed in Orissa and it is likely to affect the Rourkela Steel Plant besides other industries there;

(b) whether Government have made an assessment of the situation and taken any positive steps to resolve the power crisis; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) A severe power shortage has developed in Southern Orissa which is served by the Machkund Project on account of shortage of water in Machkund reservoir due to poor rainfall in its catchment areas and consequent reduction in energy availability. This has necessitated cuts in power suppy to industries in Southern Orissa. Diversion of Power from the Northern Part of Orissa to Southern part has made it necessary to limit the power supply to Rourkela to the level of contracted demand of 40 mw only.

(b) and (c). The situation is being assessed from time to time by the Orissa authorities and the following steps have been taken so far to mitigate the shortage.

(i) 15 mw of load in Ganjam–Berhampur area has been transferred to the Hirakud—Talcher system.

(ii) Major industries in Southern Orissa have been asked to reduce their off-take of power voluntarily.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : इस स्टेटमेंट के पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि मच्छकुंण्ड रिज़रवायर में पानी की कमी के कारण बिजली जनरेट नहीं की जा सकी और इस कारण बिजली का संकट पैदा हुआ । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय देश में कितने और ऐसे रिज़रवायर्स हैं जहां कि पानी की बहुत कमी है और बिजली पैदा करने में दिक्कत हो रही है और देश में यह कुल पावर की कितनी कमी है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : In the country at present there are three reservoirs which are far short of water and, therefore, short of power. They are Sherawathi, Hirakud and Machkund.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : What is the power shortage in the country today ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The total shortage in the country is about 1 million kw; a daily production of 14 million kw hour in all the States of India.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : From the statement it appears that 15 mw of load is being shifted from Ganjam-Berhampur to Talcher-Hirakud, that is, from South Orissa to North Orissa. In view of the fact that South Orissa is facing an acute shortage of power, because of which industries are being affected in South Orrisa, may I know what is the justification for transferring these 15 mw to the Hirakud-Talcher system ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is the other way about. We are transferring power from the north to the south, that is, from the Hirakud-Talcher system we are putting in 15 megawatts of power in order to meet the load in the Ganjam-Berhampur area.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : The statement says something else. It says—

> "15 mw of load in Ganjam-Berhampur area has been transferred to the Hirakud-Talcher system."

How do you reconcile this with your answer ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I am sorry, this sentence is probably not understood. The load in the Ganjam-Berhampur area has been transferred from the Machkund system to the other system. That is what it means.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Recently there was a shutdown in the captive plant of Rourkela steel factory itself. There is shortage in the production of electricity there. Because of the acute drought condition in Orissa—we have discussed it in the House; the condition is very serious—the reservoir level even in Hirakud has gone down; therefore, the production of electricity has gone down in Hirakud and Machkund. In Talcher also, two engines are out of commission. Because of the generating stations in Orissa suffering from either difficulty with engines or shortage of rainfall, what is

the actual loss that has occurred to all the Industries in Orissa, for how many days is the breakdown continuing and what steps is the Government going to take...(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Is the question still continuing ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Can you allow two supplementaries ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : You promised once that those who behave well in the House must get some special treatment. I may be allowed to ask another supplementary.

DR. K. L. RAO : It is very unfortunate that Orissa, which was considered a surplus State all this time, has become a deficit State this year due to simultaneous failure of Talcher, Hirakud and Machkund. This is an unusual combination that has taken place. We are expecting the Talcher machinery to come up in another fortnight and the Ballimella reservoir will be filled up after June, so that towards the end of this year the first unit will come into production. I think, this kind of a trouble will not be there after a few months.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI . I had asked for the duration or period for which Orissa had been suffering from this power crisis, what was the actual loss that we had incurred and what was the Government going to do so that at least in the coming weeks the position improves. The Hindustan Aeronautical Factory at Koraput has not got power supply. What steps is the Government going to take ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why not table another question ? This is entirely a separate question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It is a related question There is enough time for the question Hour to go. Why do you not allow it for one minute ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Of course, comparatively the power shortage in Orissa is smaller than in other States. It has occurred only in the last one month and it will be over in the next few days. If the Talcher unit comes up the entire shortage will be made up. But there are other States in the country where we are not able to help. In the case of Orissa, I expect that in another 10 to 15 days the machine in Talcher will come up and the shortage of power in Orissa will be overcome. I am afraid, there are three simultaneous reasons for the shortage and we cannot help the shortage.

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि दक्षिणी उड़ीसा में की गई बिजली की कटौती वह कब तक वापस ले लेंगे और क्या दूसरे तरीके से देने का कोई प्लान है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I submitted, if the Talcher unit comes up in the next fortnight, we will be able to put in more power in the Southern system. Also, the Machkund area is a good catchment area and I expect the rains will come in the month of June and the whole trouble will be over.

AN HON. MEMBER : What, if the rains do not come ?

Threat of Strike by Employees of Northern and North Eastern Railways

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*555. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of the Northern and North Eastern Railways recently threatened to go on a total strike;

(b) whether such threats have also been received from employees of other Railways; and

(c) if so, their demands and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA I have only to thank the hon Minister instead of asking a question

MR SPEAKER I thank you for sitting down so early

रनगुवा नहर परियोजना (मध्य प्रदेश) के कार्य की प्रगति

*556 **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या छतरपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में रनगुवा नहर परियोजना केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है और उसके लिए 2.90 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि की मंजूरी दे दी गई है और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या इस परियोजना का कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 186 लाख रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर रनगुवा परियोजना का प्रस्ताव किया है। मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों के बीच परियोजना के कुछ पहलुओं पर अभी भी विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार . मैं न चाहता हूँ कि इस केनाल योजना के लिए सरकार कितने दिन से विचार-विमर्श कर रही है ? अभी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ पैसा मंजूर किया है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से कौन सी अड़चन आ रही है जिसकी वजह से इस योजना को डिले किया जा रहा है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO) The dam was constructed some years ago by the Uttar Pradesh Government in Madhya Pradesh area The Madhya Pradesh Government has claimed now that they want to make use of some amount of water for irrigation Naturally this has led to a discussion between the two State Governments They have not yet come to an agreements so far It is an old irrigation system We are trying to sort it out I am sure we will be able to find a way out I will be having a discussion on this matter

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार . जब दोनों राज्य सरकारें एक दूसरे से सहमत नहीं है तब सिंचाई मंत्री स्वयं बैठ कर इस मसले का क्यों जल्दी हल नहीं करते है। यह 67 मील लम्बी केनाल है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस बात का वादा किया था जब मध्य प्रदेश की जमीन ली गई थी, कि हम पानी देंगे। जब बांध का कंस्ट्रक्शन हो रहा है और हमारे यहां पानी की कमी है तो इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए कि मध्य प्रदेश का ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है, क्या मंत्री महोदय पानी दिलवाने की कोशिश करेंगे और नहर को पूरी करायेंगे ?

DR K L RAO That is what I submitted I will try to find a way out of this problem I am sure we will be able to do that

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना के संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश सरकारों के बीच में अन्तिम चर्चा कब हुई और उस चर्चा के दौरान कौन-कौन से मुद्दों पर बात-चीत की गई ?

DR K L RAO The Chief Engineers of the two States had a discussion with the Chairman of the Central water and power Commission to find a way out But they were not able to do so Then, the Uttar Pradesh Chief Engineer was to go there along with the Madhya Pradesh Chief Engineer to get some way out But that was also not done It is a small quantity in terms of water but it is very valuable because Madhya Pradesh has no irrigation I quite appreciate it I think, I will be able to find a way out, as I stated earlier, in one or two months time

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस योजना से मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश की कितनी भूमि की सिंचाई होगी ?

DR K L RAO In Uttar Pradesh, it is already irrigating an appreciable amount of land In Madhya Pradesh I do not know the actual extent of land for irrigation, but, I think, it is about 20,000 acres in kharif and 17,000 acres in rabi

MR SPEAKER Shri N N Pandey

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा मंत्री महोदय गलत कह रहे हैं। अभी वहां सिंचाई शुरू नहीं हुई है। उनको इस बात की सही जानकारी नहीं है।

DR K L RAO There is no canal How can there be any irrigation ? As I said I am trying to sort out the canal alignment Where is the question of giving a wrong information ?

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY I want to know what are the impediments in the way which have not so far led to an agreement between the Chief Engineers of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, sitting together and finding a way out ?

DR K L RAO They have had a discussion and they have differed I can understand the problem The project had been done by the Uttar Pradesh Government and a good amount of land has been brought under irrigation The Madhya Pradesh Government is now claiming it saying, 'It is in our area Why don't you allow us to have some water and have irrigation ?' The Uttar Pradesh Government says, 'It is an old irrigation system Why are you interfering with it ?' This has got to be sorted out

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश की अधिकांश भूमि इस में गई है और उसका वास्तविक लाभ उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार उठाना चाहती है और मध्य प्रदेश को उसका चौथाई लाभ भी देना नहीं चाहती है ? यदि यह सही है तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि मध्य प्रदेश का वह इलाका एक डाकू-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र है और उस इलाके को अधिक सिंचाई की सुविधायें प्राप्त होनी चाहिये, क्या आप इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि अधिक से अधिक लाभ मध्य प्रदेश को इससे मिले ?

DR K L RAO The entire dam-site is in Madhya Pradesh area The hon Member was saying that it was a dacoit-infested area and, therefore, irrigation must be extended That is not so much an important reason There is a more important reason and that is, being one of the largest States in India, Madhya Pradesh has got the least irrigation while it has got a high irrigation potential It is in the interest of the country that we should see that this State is supplied with irrigation to a larger extent than what we are doing now

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल जो योजना बनाई गई है उसमें जो खर्चा हुआ है, उस खर्चे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का कितना हिस्सा है और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का कितना हिस्सा है और क्या उसी हिसाब से आप बटवारा करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

DR K L RAO It is not a joint reservoir The reservoir has been built by U P entirely Now the question is whether M P should be allowed to construct a canal from the reservoir If that is done, that will be done entirely at the cost of Madhya Pradesh The dispute is not about money The question is about allowance of water, how much water should be allowed to be used by Madhya Pradesh

Rural Electrification in Gujarat

*560 SHRI VEKARIA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned any loan to rural electric supply cooperatives in Gujarat for 1971-72 and 1972-73, and

(b) if so the amount of the loan names of the co operatives and the purpose for which it has been sanctioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) and (b) One pilot rural electric co-operative in the State of Gujarat is being financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation This co operative covers 107 villages (out of which 85 are unelectrified) in Kodinar Taluk of Amreli District and portions of Una and Veraval Taluks of Junagarh District The Corporation has sanctioned loan assistance of Rs 183 12 lakhs for this co operative on concessional terms spread over a period of five years towards the implementation of their electrification programmes from 1971 These programmes envisage the electrification of 85 villages and 5030 pumpsets and provision of power to 210 small scale and agro industries The Corporation has so far disbursed an amount of Rs 53 77 lakhs as detailed below

1970 71	—	Rs 30 00 lakhs
1971 72		Rs 23 77 lakhs
		53 77 lakhs

Release of further funds by the Corporation in the current financial year would be made according to the progress of works

SHRI VEKARIA It appears from the statement that the loan granted in 1970-71 is about Rs 7 lakhs more than that granted in 1971-72 May I know what are the reasons for the decrease in the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO) The Rural Electrification Corporation has disbursed this amount It is given from time to time according to the progress of the work If there is no progress, the amount is reduced That is how it happens There is no reason for the reduction of the amount other than progress of the work

SHRI VEKARIA May I know how many villages are electrified by this co operative society, how many pumpsets have been installed and how many small scale industries are provided power by the society within these two years ?

DR K L RAO That I will not be able to say The total number of villages that may be electrified is given in the answer Actually what is the progress on that particular item I will not be able to give here I will get the information and supply it to the hon Member

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन जो आपका है वह किस क्राइटीरिया पर गाँवों में विद्युत योजनाओं को सैंकशन करता है ?

DR K L RAO There are certain criteria Mainly it is intended to serve the backward areas The general criterion that they have laid down is that there should be some fixed return on the scheme which is sanctioned Even then exemption is given if it is a backward State like Orissa and West Bengal

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय *मंत्री महोदय* ने कहा है कि उड़ीसा और पश्चिमी बंगाल पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं और उनको प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी । मध्य प्रदेश का बस्तर इलाका भी काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है । उस इलाके का भी आप को ध्यान है या नहीं ?

DR K L RAO I know Bastar area is a backward area we will be very happy to sanction projects in that area

SHRI S M BANERJEE The Minister has replied regarding the backward areas of Madhya Pradesh He is also aware about the backward areas of U P especially the eastern district of U P

MR SPEAKER Please don't think there is no question of relevancy when there is enough time available

SHRI S M BANERJEE I would request the Minister to let us know whether

adequate action has been taken to provide electricity at cheaper rate at some reasonable rate for-the rural sector in the estern districts of U P also

DR K L RAO I am sorry that in U P the rate for rural electrification is the highest in the country We have taken some steps from time to time but we have not succeeded so far At any rate the rate is higher than some other States

MR. SPEARER The Minister is very obliging Any other hon Member ?

SHRI D BASUMATARI May I know Assam is having the lowest consumption of electricity in the country ? If so, what steps the Government propose to take in this respect ?

DR K L RAO Assam always comes as lowest in this respect The average electrification of villages in the country is 20 per cent In Assam it is 4 per cent

MR SPEAKER I am going to the second round Mr Vikram Mahajan absent Mr Horo Mr G Y Krishnan–absent Shri Sankta Prasad–absent Shri Ram Avtar Shastri–absent Shri Sivasamy–absent Shri Damani–absent Shri Suryanarayana–absent Shri Chandrappan–absent The Question List is over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Land Required for Rehabilitation of Pong Dam Oustees (H. P)

*542 SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) how much land was needed for the rehabilitation of the Pong Dam oustees (Himachal Pradesh) in Rajasthan and how much land so far has actually been made available by Government for their rehabilitation, and

(b) the places where it is available ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO) (a) An area of about 2 25 lakh acres has been set apart in Rajasthan Canal Command for the rehabilitation of Pong Dam Oustees Out of this the actual area to be allotted will depend on the number of oustees entitled to allotment

About 1 11 lakh acres is already available Another 90,000 acres will become available on completion of Nanshera Branch under Stage I by 1973-74 The balance 24 000 acres will be available on completion of Dattor Branch under Stage II of the Project

(b) The land presently available is under the command of Suratgarh and Anupgarh branches of the Rajasthan Canal in Ganganagar District

Measures to save Foreign Exchange on Import of Sophisticated Equipment for Railways

*545 SHRI N I HORO
SHRI G Y KRISHNAN

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the recommendation made by the official committee set up to suggest measures to save foreign exchange on import of sophisticated equipment for the Railways, and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) The recommendations made by the Committee are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No IT—1845/72]

(b) The Government have accepted all the recommendations However, in regard to Para 2, alternative at (b) has been accepted

Officiating Promotion to Stenographers on Seniority Basis on Indian Railways

*549 DR SANKATA PRASAD Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether a suggestion was made to give officiating promotion in order of seniority only those who are exempted to appear in written examination for selection of Stenographers from grade Rs 130-300 to Rs 210-425 on the Indian Railways and

(b) if so the final decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) There is no such suggestion under consideration of the Ministry of Railways

(b) Does not arise

वैगनो का निर्यात

550 **श्री ओकार लाल बेरवा** . क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) चालू योजना की अवधि मे किन किस्मो के वैगन निर्यात करने का विचार है

(ख) उन देशो के नाम क्या है जिनको ये वैगन निर्यात किये जायेग, और

(ग) उन कम्पनियो के नाम क्या है जिन्हे ये वैगन बनाने का काम सौपा गया है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) . (क) प्राय निम्नलिखित किस्मो के वैगनों का निर्यात किया जाता है .

1 बन्द माल डिब्बे

2 बोगी वैगन

3 टिम्बर वैगन

4 मवेशी डिब्बे

5 हापर डिब्बे

6 टकी मान डिब्बे

7 ढके हुए जी० ए० एस० वैगन

8 खुला इ० ए० एस० वैगन

(ख) निम्नलिखित देशो को वैगनो की सप्लाई के लिए, क्यादश हमारे पास है :

1 यूगास्लाविया	2 हगरी
3 श्रीलका	4 ईरान
5 इराक	6 सूडान
7 पालैण्ड	8 पूर्व अफ्रीका

(ग) वैगनो के प्रमुख विनिर्माता ये है

ब्राइथवाइटे एण्ड क० ।

जैसाप एण्ड क० ।

बन एण्ड क० ।

इडियन स्टैण्डड वैगन क० ।

टैक्सटाइल मशीनरी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग क० लि० (टेक्समका) ।

के० टी० स्टील इडस्ट्रीज लि० ।

हिन्दुस्तान जनरल इडस्ट्रीज लि० ।

सेन्ट्रल इडिया मशीनरी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग क० ।

बाढ़ नियत्रण योजनाओ के अन्तर्गत तटबन्धो के निर्माण के लिए बिहार राज्य को अनुदान

*551 **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** . क्या **सिचाई और विद्युत** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने बाढ नियत्रण योजनाओ के अन्तर्गत तटबन्धो के निर्माण के लिए बिहार सरकार को अनुदान प्रदान करने की स्वीकृति दी है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके लिए स्वीकृत योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार ने प्राथमिकता वाली बाढ़ नियंत्रण उन स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए, जिन्हे राज्य मे बाढ़ से होने वाले आवर्तक नुकसान और राहत-कार्यो की लागत मे कमी लाने के लिए आवश्यक समझा गया है, 9 करोड़ रुपये की अधिकतम सीमा लगाकर चौथी योजना की शेष अवधि म बिहार सरकार को अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था करने की सहमति अभी हाल म दे दी है। प्राथमिकता वाली स्कीमो के नाम और चौथी योजना के अतिम दो वर्षों के दौरान अनुमानित परिव्यय नीचे लिखे अनुसार है —

स्कीम का नाम	चौथी योजना के गत दो वर्षों के दौरान अनुमानित परिव्यय (करोड़ रुपयो म)
1 गगा के दाहिने किनारे बक्सर से कोइलवर तक एक तटबध का निर्माण	2·0
2 गगा के किनारे मौजूदा तटबधो का ऊँचा करना और मजबूत करना	2·0
3 सडक पर तटबध का निर्माण और बचाव सबधी निर्माण कार्य (बिहार का हिस्सा)	2·0
4 पुनपुन नदी के दाहिने तरफ तटबध	1·0
5 महानदा तटबध स्कीम और कनकई स्कीम	3·0
	10·0

योजना के अतिम दो वर्षों म 10 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित आवश्यकता मे से, राज्यगत योजना मे एक करोड़ रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध है।

Trade Turn-over of S. T C

*554 SHRI M S SIVASAMY Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the detailed trade turn-over and profits earned by State Trading Corporation and its subsidiaries during the last three years, year-wise, and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure earning of more profits by them ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N MISHRA) : (a) The figures of trade turn-over and profits earned by the STC and its subsidiaries are as follows —

(Rs. crores)

	Exports	Imports	Domestic	Total	Profit before tax
State Trading Corporation					
1969-70	55 15	150 18	5 39	210 72	12 74
1970-71	70 58	141 90	5 36	217 84	6 43
1971-72	76 25	165 68	10 95	252 88	13 33
Subsidiaries of STC					
*Projects & Equipment Corporation**					
1969-70	—		—	—	—
1970-71	—	—		—	—
1971-72	16 20	25 60	—	41 80	0 47
* PEC was incorporated in 1971 72 only (21 4 71)					
Cashew Corporation of India†					
1969 70	—	—	—	—	—
1970 71		11 48		11 48	0 73
1971-72	0 25	29 02	0 02	29 29	2 34
† CCI was incorporated in 1970-71 only					
Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corporation					
1969-70	1 90	—	0 62	2 52	0 01
1970 71	3 53	0 62	0 28	4 43	0 04
1971-72	4 13	0 35	0 14	4 62	(—) 0 07
Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation ‡					
1969-70	—	—	—	—	0 04
1970-71	—	—	—	—	0 05
1971 72	—	-	—	—	0 04
‡ The business of IMPEC is indirect and on a service charge commission basis					
State Trading Corporation (Canada) §					
1969-70	—	—	0 11	0 11	(—) 0 02
1970-71	—		0 09	0 09	(—) 0 05
1971-72	—	—	—		—
§ Since wound up					

(b) The Corporation earns considerable trading profits Besides, the expenditure of the STC is well controlled The employment of cash is kept under strict control The Corporation is also switching its surplus funds for use within the STC Group, from one Company to another, to ensure the maximisation of available sources and minimisation of interest payments

Gandak Project Benefits

*557 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the benefits which have accrued after completion of the Gandak project,

(b) the areas benefited by it and whether full utilization is being made of all the benefits and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO) (a) to (c) Gandak Project is still under construction With the completion of the project, an area of 11 51 lakh hectares in the districts of Saran Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga of Bihar State and 3 32 lakh hectares in the districts of Gorakhpur and Deoria of Uttar Pradesh State would get irrigation benefits During the year 1971-72, irrigation potential of 1 6 lakh hectares in Bihar and 0 67 lakh hectares in Uttar

Pradesh is expected to be created against which the utilization is expected to be 0 29 lakh hectares and 0 32 lakh hectares respectively. The slow development of utilization is attributed to various reasons such as the existing Satta System, slow progress of construction of field channels by the beneficiaries, delay in acquisition of land for construction of water courses, etc.

Services of Northern Railway Officials Lent to Zambian Railways

*558. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the services of a number of Railway Officials from the Northern Railway have been lent to the Zambian Railways and Government of Zambia;

(b) if so, whether a statement showing the names and designations of the Railway Officials-Classess IV to I will be laid on the Table on the House;

(c) the manner in which the selection was made and whether the posts were circulated to all the Railways and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of the Officials selected who are sons of Officers of the Northern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1846/72]

(c) In all six requisitions were received from the Zambia Railways. The Railway Zonal Administrations and Production Units were asked to recommend names of suitable and willing persons. In three instances covering the bulk of the requirements, the final selection was made by the Zambia Railways. As the requirements were few in the remaining three instances, the final selection was left to a Railway Board team.

(d) Such information is not readily available Enquiries are being made and full information will be placed on the Table of the Sabha

Crash Plan for Cotton Textile Exports

*559 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FORFIGN TRADE be pleased to state ·

(a) whether Government have initiated a crash plan to revive cotton textile export; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI I. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). There is no crash plan as such in respect of cotton textile export. During the year 1971-72, exports of cotton textiles approximated to about Rs. 110 crores as against Rs. 115 crores during the previous year. High prices of cotton last year seriously affected the competitive position of cotton textile exports from India, particularly of cotton yarn Demand of some of the yarn importing countries from India was also substantially lower. With a view to increasing exports of cotton textiles, besides continuance and strengthening of the normal measure of export assistance, special attention is being paid to develop export production capacity of the textile industry by the installation of additional automatic looms. The demand of exporting mills for imported sophisticated textile machinery is being processed on priority basis. A scheme for the grant of soft loans for the modernization of export-oriented cotton textiles mills has been evolved and other problems of modernization are receiving serious attention.

In pursuit of new avenues in the field of cotton textiles export trade, a deal has been signed with the USSR, whereby the USSR would supply to India 20,000 tonnes of cotton for conversion into cotton fabrics and other manufactures to be exported back to the USSR. India would receive about Rs. 16·50 crores as conversion charges, for the current year.

Posting of Senior Clerk at Kanpur

3778 SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases where Court Injunctions have been obtained by officials against orders of transfer on different Divisions of the Northern Railway during January 1969 to December 1971,

(b) whether a Senior Clerk, Commercial Branch who was shifted from public dealing seat to non-public dealing seat served Contempt Notices through Court against the Divisional Authorities of Allahabad Division

(c) whether the said Senior Clerk was originally transferred to South Eastern Railway on adverse Vigilance Reports but subsequently managed to get his posting at Kanpur on the same Division and

(d) if so what were the considerations for posting him at Kanpur on the same Division ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a)

23	1969	
	10	Allahabad Division
	1	Bikaner Division
	1970	
	4	Allahabad Division
	1	Moradabad Division
	1971	
	6	Allahabad Divison
	1	Moradabad Division

(b) Yes

(c) Yes However, he did not manage the posting himself

(d) As his transfer to South Eastern Railway could have resulted in serious delay in initiating the disciplinary proceedings against him, it was decided to post him to a station within Northern Railway

Rail Link between Cochin and other Cities and Expansion of Container Service

3779 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any propsal to introduce container service on more routes

(b) if so, which are the routes to be immediately taken up

(c) whether Government have got any scheme to link Cochin with other important industrial centres of the country with the Container Service and

(d) if so an outline of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes

(b) Proposals to introduce container services between New Delhi and Madras/ Bangalore, New Delhi and Secunderabad, Cochin and Bangalore and between Bombay and Arumuganery on Southern Railway, are under examination

(c) Yes

(d) It is proposed to link Cochin with Madras New Delhi and Calcutta by container services

Works of Development of Railways in Kerala During 1972 73

3780 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) a brief outline of the works to be done in Kerala for the development of Railways during the year 1972-73, and

(b) the Scheme-wise financial allotment for this period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) and (b) Railway development schemes are not formulated statewise separately but

Railway wise, on the basis of specific operational and traffic requirements on various routes As such, no separate Schemewise financial allotment for the State of Kerala is compiled

Steam Cranes Manufactured in Jamalpur Factory

3781 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Jamalpur factory is the only one m India which is meeting the requirements of cranes for broad gauge railways,

(b) if so, the total number of steam cranes manufactured so far, and

(c) the estimated saving in foreign exchange on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes

(b) One hundred and thirty five

(c) About rupees three crores

Uniform Power Tariff in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

3782 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether uniform power tariff are being established in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to obtain power supply m bulk from the central pool and

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) The Bihar State Electricity Board as also the Uttar pradesh State Electricity Board have uniform tariffs for each category of consumers in their respective areas except that in Allahabad Kanpur and Lucknow cities, the rates for domestic and commercial consumers are lower for historical reasons No central pool is giving bulk supply to these two States

(b) Does not arise

Names of Hydro, Thermal and Nuclear Schemes in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

3783 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the names of hydro, thermal and nuclear schemes in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh for implementation

(b) whether all these will be implemented in the years 1972-74

(c) if not, the number and names of those which will be implemented in the year 1972 74 and

(d) the time by which all the schemes in these two States will be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) The names of Hydro and thermal power schemes for implementation during Fourth plan in Bihar and Utter Pradesh are enclosed at Annexure–I No nuclear schemes have been included for implementation in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during the Fourth Plan

(b) and (c) No, Sir The numbers and names of schemes which are likely to be implemented by 1973-74 are indicated in the statement–I enclosed

(d) All the remaining schemes included in the Fourth Plan are likely to be implemented within the Fifth Plan

Statement

Schemes for Implementation During Fourth Plan in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

A Schemes commissioned or likely to be commissioned by March 1974

1 *Bihar*

Kosi Hydro	4 × 5 = 20 MW
Barauni Extension	3 × 50 = 100 MW
Patratu Thermal	1 × 50] 250 MW
	2 × 100]
	Total 370 MW

2 *Uttar Pradesh*

Yamuna Hydro Stage – I	1 × 17 × 1 × 11 28 MW
Yamuna Hydro Stage – II (Chibro)	4 × 60 – 240 MW
Obra Hydro	3 × 33 – 99 MW
Yamuna Hydro Stage – IV	1 × 10 10 MW
Ramganga Hydel	1 × 60 60 MW
Obra thermal	2 × 50 = 100 MW
Obra thermal Extensions Stage I	3 × 100 = 300 MW
Harduaganj Stage IV (Thermal)	2 × 55 = 110 MW
	Total 947 MW

B Schemes which will spill over and be commissioned during Fifth Plan

1 *Bihar*

Subarnrekha Hydel	1 × 65 = 65 MW
Patratu Thermal Extension	2 × 110 = 220 MW
North Bihar Thermal	1 × 110 = 110 MW
	Total 395 MW

2 *Uttar Pradesh*

Ramganga Hydel	1 × 60 = 60 MW
Harduaganj Thermal Extension	1 × 110 = 110 MW
Panki Thermal Extension	1 × 110 = 110 MW
	Total 280 MW

Exploitation of Hydro Sources

3784 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for a national plan for investigation of hydro sources with a view to exploiting them on a larger scale, and

(b) if so, the time by which this proposal is likely to materialise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) programme of investigations of 62 potential generating schemes all over the country with an aggregate installed generating capacity of 12 million kw, has been taken up with the assistance of U N Special development funds The investigations are being done by the State authorities with Central Water and Power Commission as a coordinating authority, for procurement and distribution of equipment

(b) Investigations of 38 of these schemes have been completed and investigations of another 10 schemes are expected to be completed by 1973-74

मध्य प्रदेश मे ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओ के अन्तर्गत पूर्व निमाड़ जिले का विद्युतीकरण

3785 **श्री गगाचरण दीक्षित** क्या **सिचाई और विद्युत** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं के अंतर्गत पूर्व निमाड जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) के विद्युतीकरण के बारे मे क्या याजनाएँ है, और

(ख) इस 'हैड' के अंतर्गत योजना के पथम वर्ष मे मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी धनराशि दी गई ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय मे उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) (क) कृषि उत्पादन बढाने के लिए चौथी योजना के दौरान पम्प सेटो के अर्जन पर बल दिया जाना जारी है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण इस कार्यक्रम का गौण भाग है। 1969-70 से ग्राम विद्युतीकरण पर व्यय राज्य योजना संसाधनो से, जिनमे केन्द्रीय सहायता शामिल है, पूरा किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सेक्टर म ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमो के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्डो को योगात्मक वित्त की व्यवस्था करता है। चौथी योजना मे मध्य प्रदेश मे ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमो के लिए 20 करोड रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने अभी तक मध्य प्रदेश मे 16 स्कीमो मे स्वीकृत की है, जिनके अन्तर्गत 759 ग्रामो के विद्युतीकरण और 37051 पथ सेटो के अर्जन के लिए 8 54 करोड रुपये की ऋण सहायता परिकल्पित है। एक ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम निगम के विचाराधीन है जिसका संबध पूर्वी नीमाड जिले से है और जिसके अंतर्गत 2000 पम्प सेटो और 28 ग्रामो का विद्युतीकरण होना है।

31 मार्च, 1972 तक पूर्वी निमाड जिले मे 3821 पम्पसट ऊर्जित और 180 ग्राम विद्युतीकृत हो चुके है। मध्य प्रदश राज्य के 12 2 प्रतिशत औसत की तुलना मे पूर्वी निमाड जिले के ग्रामो का 16 8 प्रतिशत विद्युतीकरण हो चुका है।

(ख) चौथी योजना के शुरू मे पूर्वी निमाड जिले मे 1380 पम्पसेट तथा 54 ग्राम विद्युतीकृत हो गय थ। चौथा योजना के प्रथम वर्ष मे 668 पम्पसेट तथा 2५ ग्राम विद्युतीकृत हुए थ। मध्य प्रदश के लिए चौथी याजना के पथम वर्ष मे 750 लाख रुपए का प्रावधान था। चौथी योजना के प्रथम वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदश म 12,542 पम्पसेट तथा 244 ग्राम विद्युतीकृत हुए थ।

बुरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) पर कुछ गाडियो मे स्थानो का आरक्षण

3786 **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के बुरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस, वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस पजाब मेल और कलकत्ता मेल मे स्थानो के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करन का कोई प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) . (क) जी नही।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में घाटे में चल रहीं कपड़ा मिलें

3787. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ·

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश मे सरकार द्वारा

अपने अधिकार मे ली गई अधिशाश कपडा मिले घाटे मे चल रही हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों मे, वर्षवार कुल कितना घाटा हुआ है और घाटे को रोकने के लिय क्या उपाय किये गये है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय मे उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) पुरानी तथा घिसी हुई मशीने, कम उत्पादकता तथा रूई की ऊची लागत, ये कारण थे, जिनसे मिलो को घाटा हो रहे थे।

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन मिलो के कार्यचालन के वित्तीय परिणाम दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। जहाँ तक घाटे को रोकने के लिय अपनाए गये उपायो का सबध है, वे इस प्रकार हैं —

1 प्राथमिकता के आधार पर किया गया नवीकरण कार्यक्रम।
2 श्रमिको का सुव्यवस्थीकरण।
3 मशीनो का समुचित उपयोग तथा बिक्री की योजना बनाना।
4 केन्द्रीय रूई क्रय समिति के माध्यम से रूई की खरीद का सुप्रवाही बनाना।
5 सामान की केन्द्रित खरीद।

इन उपायो के परिणाम सामने आने लग है और प्राय सभी मिलो को जनवरी तथा फरवरी, 1972 म लाभ हुए है।

विवरण

(लाख रु० मे)

क्रमाक	मिल का नाम	वर्ष	मूल्य ह्रास के बाद घाटा/शुद्ध लाभ (−) घाटा (+) लाभ	
1	हीरा मिल्स लि०, उज्जन।	1969	(−) 21 90	
		1970	(−) 29 43	
		1971	(−) 34·80	(अनन्तिम)
2	न्यू भोपाल टैक्सटाइल्स लि०, भोपाल।	1969-70	(-) 10 85	
		1970-71	(--) 9·07	
		1971-72 (अप्रैल-फरवरी)	(−) 9·43	(अनन्तिम)
3.	स्वदेशी काटन एण्ड फ्लार मिल्स लि०, इन्दौर।	1969	(−) 16 49	
		1970	(−) 18 17	
		1971	(−) 38 94	(अनन्तिम)
4	बगाल नागपुर काटन मिल्स लि०, राजनन्दगाँव।	1969	(+) 2 25	
		1970	(−) 3 90	
		1971	(-) 5 49	(अनन्तिम)
5	बुरहानपुर तापती मिल्स लि०, बुरहानपुर।	1968-69	(−) 23 64	इस मिल का प्रबध
		1969-70	(−) 12 38	मार्च 1971 मे हाथ
		1971-72 (जून-फरवरी)	(	) 8 23 मे लिया गया था।

मध्य रेलवे जोन में चल रहीं शिक्षा संस्थाएँ

3788. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य रेलवे मे कितने उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, हाई स्कूल और कालेज अलग-अलग चलाये जा रहे है,

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त किसी स्कूल मे अनुसूचित जाति का कोई व्यक्ति प्रधानाचार्य के पद पर कार्य कर रहा है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस स्कूल का नाम क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) कोई नही ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Location of Railway Workshop Factories on Southern Railway

3789 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state .

(a) the number of major workshops and factories on the Southern Railway and the States in which they are located,

(b) how many of them are in Kerala; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up any more worksops in Kerala in the coming five years and if so, how many and where ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) The following are the major workshops and factories in the Southern Railway

(1) Perambur Locomotive Workshop, Madras, Tamil Nadu

(2) Perambur Carriage & Wagon Workshop, Madras, Tamil Nadu

(3) Central Workshop, Locomotive, Carriage & Wagon, Golden Rock, Tamil Nadu

(4) Central Workshop Mysore, Locomotive, Carriage & Wagons, Mysore State

(5) Engmeering Workshop Arkonam, Tamil Nadu

(6) Signal & Telecommunication Workshop Podanur Tamil Nadu

(b) None

(c) As these existing workshops meet the requirements of the Southern Railway, there is no proposal at present to set up any more workshops in Kerala

Potential of Hydro Eletric Power in Chachai Falls of Rewa District (Madhya Pradesh)

3790 SHRI MARTAND SINGH Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Chachai Falls of ot Rawa District in Madhya Pradesh have large potential of Hydro Electric Power and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken in the near future in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Madhya Pradesh Government have submitted scheme for installation of a 690 MW power station down stream of Chachai Falls in Tons Valley utilising a drop of 183 Metres for developing 253 MW of firm power by utilising the waters of the Tons rivers and some waters diverted from the Sone river into the Tons valley

As the project involves inter-state aspects, the matter is under discussion between the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

Supply of Stretched Nylon Yarn to Small Scale Industries

3792. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether hosiery manufacturers were being given licences for the import of stretched nylon yarn and whether this practice has now been stopped and their share is now being given to the big nylon yarn manufacturers;

(b) whether Government are aware that the big concerns are charging much higher price for the yarn from the hosiery manufacturers, and

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the hosiery manufacturers in this regard and if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to ensure supply of yarn to them at reasonable prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

(a) Hosiery manufacturers have not been given licenses for import of stretched nylon yarn since nylon yarn manufacture has commenced in the country. They get required yarn from nylon yarn manufacturers having crimping machines or they get the flat nylon yarn crimped by independent crimpers on commission basis.

(c) A representation was received from the hosiery manufacturers regarding high prices of crimped yarn. The Taxtile Commissioner arranged a meeting between the hosiery manufacturers and the crimpers for an understanding on this point. The Hosiery manufacturers have informed the Textile Commissioner that they are satisfied with the arrangement of getting crimping work done by local crimpers.

Electrification of Kursi Village, District Meerut

3793. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether work relating to electrification by the rural electrification division, Meerut in village Kursi (Muradnagar) District Meerut, U. P. has not been completed so far; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the inhabitants of the said village have deposited the required amount of money with the rural electrification scheme's office at Modinagar, if so, the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the scheme; and

(c) when the work of the rural electrification scheme in the said village is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KURELI) : (a) to (c) Work in respect of the electrification of village Kursi in the Rural Electrification Division of Meerut was taken up by the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board. Some inhabitants of the village deposited the earnest money and service connection charges. The work could not be completed on account of a dispute among the villagers regarding the location of poles supporting the low tension lines. The dispute has since been settled. Work has been resumed and electrification of the village is expected to be completed by the end of April, 1972.

Amount spent on Thungabhadra Canal Project (A. P.)

3794. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent so far year-wise, on the construction of Thungabhadra High Level Canal Project II stage (Andhra Pradesh) since January, 1967;

(b) the revised estimates for complete construction of the project;

(c) whether any suggestion has been made to the World Bank for rendering financial assistance for the project, and

(d) whether the construction of the project will be completed by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, as scheduled ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) The amount spent by Government of Andra Pradesh on the construction of Thungabhadra High Level Canal Project, stage II, from 1967-68 onwards has been as under

Year	Amount spent (in crores of Rs)
1967-68	0 52
1968-69	1 67
1969-70	1 82
1970-71	1 86
1971-72	2 00

(b) The revised estimated cost of the complete project is Rs 16 11 crores for Andhra Pradesh

(c) No

(d) The project is likely to be completed during the Fifth Five Year Plan, in the light of the resources available for its implementation

Export of Frozen Prawns from Vishakhapatnam and Kakinada

3795 SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY Will the Minister of FOREIGN Trade be pleased to state

(a) whether frozen prawns are being exported mostly from Madras and Cochin,

(b) whether Government have comsidered the question of asking the ships to call at Vishakhapatnam and Kakinada also for the purpose ? and

(c) whether Government propose to provide necessary shipping facilities at Vishakhapatnam and Kakinada to ensure a regular export of marine products ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Cochin, Mangalore, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are the ports from where frozen prawns are now being exported regularly and in fair quantities

(b) The Government have considered the demand for shipments from Vishkhapatnam and Kakinada and taken up with the Conference Lines in 1971 and impressed on them the need for providing these facilities The Government has also made arrangements for shipments when requests were made specifically during 1971

(c) The Government are keen to extend these facilities but regular arrangements will be possible with offers of adequate quantities of frozen products on regular intervals The quantity of cargo offered at present is samll either at Kakinada or Vishakhapatnam to induce any shipping line to berth a vessel in these ports

Price of Coconut Husk

3796 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1357 on the 28th March, 1972 re price of Coconut Husk and state

(a) whether Government since have examined the High Court judgement regarding the price of Coconut Husk, and

(b) if so, the line of action determined in the light thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes Sir

(b) A revision petition is being filed before the Full Bench of the Kerala High Court

Grievances of Handloom Weavers in Andhra Pradesh

3797 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government are aware that the life of lakhs of hand-loom weavers in

Andhra Pradesh is becoming extremely bad due to prevailing high prices in cotton yarn, colours and chemicals,

(b) whether Government have received any proposal to declare cotton yarn as an essential commodity and fix the price at a reasonable level and, if so, the Government's reaction thereto,

(c) the amount of accumulated stocks of hand loom cloth with the master weavers and in cooperative societies in Andhra Pradesh proposed to be exported to Bangla Desh and

(d) other measures under consideration to redress their grievances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FORIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Handloom weavers all over the country have been affected adversely by the rise in prices of cotton yarn from the middle of 1970 onwards They are now coming down No complaints in regard to the high prices or short supply of colours and chemicals are in the notice of Government

(b) and (c) Yes Sir As the prices of cotton yarn have fallen during the current year and are expected to attain reasonable levels during the next two or three months, it is not considered necessary to control its prices

(c) Information regarding the accumulation of stocks of handloom cloth in Andhra Pradesh is not available

Advance Reservation of First Class Berths Against Second/Third Class Tickets or Complimentary Passes on Allahabad Division (Northern Railway)

3798 SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the rules permit advance reservation of First Class berths against Second/Third Class Tickets or Complimentary Passes,

(b) whether Government have received complaints against the Reservation Staff of Allahabad for refusing to make reservations of First Class berths against Second or Third Class Tickets and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Advance reservation of First Class berths against Second/Third class tickets or complimentary passes can be made on payment of the difference of fare between First Class and the class of Pass/Ticket held

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

Booking of Wagons against Railway Restrictions on Northern Railway

3799 SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of wagons (full-load) booked against Railway restrictions by the staff of Manjurgarhi Station of Northern Railway during January 1969 to April, 1971 month-wise separately,

(b) whether any enquiry was conducted to fix up responsibility and if so, the findings thereof, and

(c) the staff/officers who have been found responsible for such mal practices together with action proposed to be taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) The total number of wagons booked against Railway restrictions by the staff of Manjurgarhi station of Northern Railway during January 1969 to April, 1971 was 338 Details month-wise are as follows

Month	No. of wagons booked	Month	No. of wagons booked
January, '69	--	January, '70	—
February, '69	—	February, '70	—
March, '69	—	March, '70	—
April, '69	2	April, '70	—
May, '69	2	May, '70	2
June, '69	—	June, '70	—
July, '69	--	July, '70	28
August, '69	—	August, '70	13
September, '69	—	September, '70	71
October, '69	2	October, '70	80
November, '69	-	November, '70	27
December, '69	2	December, '70	94
		January, '71	1*
		February, '71	14
		March, '71	-
		April, '71	—

(*excluding 12 days for which records are being verified.)

(b) Yes, an enquiry was conducted by a Committee of Northern Railway Officers into the incidents upto the end of December 1970 and the Committee came to the conclusion that five officials of the Northern Railway were responsible for such booking against restrictions. The incidents of January and February 1971 are being investigated.

(c) The persons held responsible were :

(a) Station Master of Manjurgarhi station.
(b) The Sidding Clerk of the Glaxo Laboratory Siding, Manjurgarhi.
(c) The Commercial Inspector of Tundla.
(d) The Transportation Inspector of Aligarh.
(e) The Stock Controller at Tundla.

Action has been initiated against these employees under Discipline and Appeal Rules for imposition of a major penalty.

Blacklisting of M/S. Ballabh Das Handling Contractor for Parcels/Goods

3800 SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI AZIZ IMAM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/S. Ballabh Das, Handling Contractor for parcels/goods on South East and Northern Railways, was black-listed on account of mal-practices;

(b) whether after black-listing, the firm took contracts on the Railways in the name of M/S. Allahabad Labour Supply Agency, Howrah, which is owned by the son of the Manager of M/s. Ballabh Das; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Candidate for Rajasthan Legislative Assembly convicted for Corruption

3801. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any candidate, who was con-

victed for corruption, had contested election to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly; and

(c) if so, the name of the candidate and the Party to which he belongs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम को हुई हानि

3802. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 मे राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम को बहुत हानि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक कुल कितनी हानि हुई है; और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). अब तक राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम (एन० पी० सी० सी०) को जितनी रकम की हानियाँ हुई है. उनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

1967-68	29·21 लाख रुपये
1968-69	104·99 लाख रुपये
1969-70	100·17 लाख रुपये
1970-71	131·59 लाख रुपये
1971-72	100·00 लाख रुपये (अनंतिम)

जिन कारणों से हानियाँ हुई उनमें प्रमुख ये हैं; मशीनरी के मूल्य ह्रास के लिए प्रावधान; फालतू मजदूरों की शनैः शनैः छटनी के कारण निष्क्रिय मजदूरों को भुगतान, कार्य-चालन पूंजी की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए उधार लिये गए धन पर ब्याज का भुगतान; और कुछ परियोजनाओं के मामले मे दी गई गैर-किफायती दरें ।

Raising Railways Participation in K. S. R. T. Corporation

3803. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH . Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government had decided in May, 1969, to raise the Railways participation in the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation to a uniform level of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent;

(b) whether there are any arrears to be paid by the Centre in the matter; and

(c) if so, the main features of the decision and the steps taken by Government in clearing the arrears at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The Central Government (Railways) in January, 1969 agreed, in principle, to raise their level of capital contribution to the State Road Transport Corporations including Kerala State Road Transport Corporation to 33$\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the total contribution with effect from 1.4.1969. The decision does not apply to the investments made prior to 31.3.1969.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Stabilisation of Traditional Industries in Kerala

3804. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has been approached by the Government of Kerala with a comprehensive scheme for the stabilisation of traditional industries in Kerala, like Coir and Cashew, and sought its approval and assistance;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken by the Planning Commission thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The Govt. of Kerala approached the Planning Commission with a comprehensive scheme for stabilisation of coir industry only and not for cashew. The scheme was considered by a Study Group set by the Planning Commission. The recommendations made by the Study Group and the action taken thereon are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—1847/72]

Dues Outstanding Against Cycle-Stand Contractor at Allahabad

3805. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 8,000 could not be recovered from the Cycle Stand contractor at Allahabad during the years 1967-70;

(b) whether the contract of the party concerned was terminated for breach of the contract; and

(c) whether the outstanding dues have now been realised and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Yes. The contractor was awarded the cycle stand contract at Allahabad railway station for two years on and from 1.6.1967, but he left the contract without notice after depositing 14 instalments. Hence his contract was terminated.

(c) Legal action is being taken to recover the outstanding railway dues from the contractor.

Amount Outstanding against Cycle-Stand Contractors at Stations over Allahabad Division

3806. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount is also outstanding against the cycle stand Contractors at certain stations over Allahabad Division and if so, the total amount outstanding; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take against the staff who failed to realise the dues in time ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. A total sum of about Rs. 9029·00 is outstanding against the cycle stand contractors at Allahabad and Aligarh railway stations in Allahabad Division.

(b) As there has been no failure on the part of staff and railway dues are recoverable in terms of the agreements, the question of taking action against the staff does not arise.

Increase in Price of Coal

3807. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has accepted the coal industry's demand for an increase in price;

(b) if so, the demand made by the coal industry and on what ground the Bureau has accepted the coal industry's demand; and

(c) the likely impact of the rise in coal price on the Railway and other consumers of coal and whether Government have accepted the recommendation of the Bureau ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, partially.

(b) Most of the collieries have asked for a price increase of Rs. 3·75 per tonne for supplies of coal to the Railways in 1972.

On the basis of its study of the coal production trends and the cost of raising coal, the Bureau has recommended price increases ranging from Re. 0·37 to Rs 2·26 per tonne for certain varieties of coal.

(c) The additional expenditure to the Railways on account of increase in coal prices is estimated at about Rs. 1·6 crores per annum. The increase in the price of coal for the Railways is likely to affect the price for other consumers. The Government have taken into account the recommendations of the Bureau while deciding the coal prices.

Irregular Promotion of Electric Fitter Telegraphs of S and T. Department (Southern Railway)

3808. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Electric Fitter Telegraphs of Signals and Tele-communication Department on Southern Railway have their channel of promotion as Block Signal Maintainers only as per Indian Railway Establishment Manual;

(b) whether the Divisional Personnel Officer Madras vide his communication No. MP 535/13/III of the 18th March, 1972 has called Electric Fitter Telegraphs for Trade Test for the post of TCMS which is not their legitimate channel of promotion;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that the channel of promotion to ATCMS is blocked by such promotions of FFTS; as TCMS; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue orders to stop such trade tests without ordering the employees to seek their promotion in their avenue chart as per Establishment Manual ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Electric Fitter Telegraphs have not been provided with a channel of promotion to posts of Block Signal Maintainers on Southern Railway.

(b) As a result of introduction of unified system of maintenance the category of Electric Fitters (Telegraphs) has been abolished. Two employees were posted in the Control Room as Telecommunication Maintainers temporarily since qualified staff were not then available. In view of their working in the Control Office for a long period the two employees in question have been asked to sit for the test for the posts of Telecommunication Maintainers.

(c) The channel of promotion of Assistant Telecommunication Maintainers will not be affected as the Electric Fitters (Telegraphs) are being absorbed against the direct recruitment quota.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Iron to Japan

3809. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY. Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study of the comparative qualities of iron ores supplied to Japan by India and by Brazil, Australia, South Africa, Peru Chile, Malayasia and U. S. A. and if so, the outcome thereof;

(b) how the price paid by Japan to India for Indian iron ore compares with the price paid by Japan to the aforesaid countries; and

(c) whether all these matters were taken into account before finalising the export price of Indian iron ore to Japan; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The Indian exports of iron ore to Japan consist of different grades and the f. o. b. prices secured are generally in line with the world market prices for a particular grade.

उदयपुर इन्स्टीट्यूट में रेलवे रिफ्रेशर कोर्स में सुधार

3810. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उदयपुर इन्स्टीट्यूट में रेल कर्मचारियों के रिफ्रेशर कोर्स में कोई सुधार करने का है;

(ख) क्या वहाँ के अध्यापकों को उन ड्राइवरों से भी कम जानकारी है जो वहाँ प्रशिक्षणार्थ जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में उपयुक्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Officers Carriage Misused for Residential Purposes by Senior Officers of Allahabad Division (Northern Railway)

3811. SHRI AZIZ IMAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Officers are permitted to use the Inspection carriages for temporary residential purposes without payment of any charges, when Railway Rest House facilities exist at Allahabad Station;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether as a result of the occupation of carriages by the Officers, lesser number of inspections could be carried out during November, 1971 to January, 1972 than during November, 1970 to January, 1971; and

(d) if so, the loss suffered by Railways on this account.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, when accommodation is not available in Rest House.

(b) No charges are realised for use of Inspection Carriages for temporary stay purposes, as the use of departmental coaches for such purposes has no financial implications.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Complaint against Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad

3812. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had received any complaint from the Congress workers of Moradabad against the Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway, Moradabad regarding his allegedly anti-national activities during Indo-Pak war; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Two complaints were received from the Vice President, City Congress Committee, Moradabad against the Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad containing allegations of anti-national activities during the Indo-Pak war.

(b) One of the complaints related to the closure of a Canteen for Jawans at Moradabad Railway Station and the other regarding delay in running of a Military special; the matter is under investigation.

Trade in Films with Bangla Desh

3813. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of trade in films between India and Bangla Desh has been settled; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) The Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh provides for imports from and exports to Bangladesh of films not exceeding Rs 15 lakhs in value each way It has been agreed between the two Governments that trade in Cinema films would be handled by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation and the Film Development Corporation of Bangladesh

Upgradation of Posts of Electrical and Mechanical Maintainers on Northern Railway

3814 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the instructions contained in Railway Board's letter No PC 68 PF 2/4 dated the 9th November, 1971 regarding the scale of pay of Electrical and Mechanical maintainers on Railways have been implemented on the Northern Railway

(b) if so, the total number of posts upgraded uptill now on the Northern Railway division wise and

(c) if not the reasons therefor and the time by which instructions are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

(c) Railway Board's instructions contained in their letter of 9 11 71 have been circulated by the Northern Railways administration to Divisional Superintendents who are reviewing the position with a view to implementing the same They have been urged to ensure implementation as early as possible

Payment of Travelling Allowance to Employees Sent to Railway Training Schools

3815 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether as per Railway Establishment Rule 331 Travelling Allowance is due to the Railway employees sent to Railway training schools and if so the reasons why it is not paid to them

(b) whether the Running Staff is also paid 50% of running allowance

(c) whether officers are paid full Travelling Allowance at Railway Officers College Baroda and

(d) if so the reasons for the discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) In terms of Rule 331 (2) of the Indian Railway Establishment Code Volume I Railway employees undergoing training in Railway Training Schools are entitled to draw TA DA only when they are not provided with free messing in accordance with Rule 429 of the same Code

(b) Running staff attending training schools for refresher and promotion courses are paid an allowance in lieu of mileage at the following rates

For shunters and Firemen on Shunting Engines	120 Kms per day or part thereof
For other running staff	160 Kms per day or part thereof

Where free messing is provided, only half the mileage specified above is credited to them

(c) Probationary Officers receiving training in the Staff College, Baroda are not entitled to any TA/DA of free messing Other officers attending Refresher of Special Courses are either allowed free messing or

daily allowance on a sliding scale laid down under Rule 331 (2) of the Indian Railways Establishment Code, Volume-I according to their option. In case they opt for daily allowance they will have to pay for the messing.

(d) An option has been allowed in the case of the officers as the expenditure on messing has been fixed with reference to the daily allowance drawn by them in the lower grade only whereas in the case of non-gazetted staff, the expenditure on messing has been fixed with reference to the daily allowance payable to the staff in various pay groups.

Set-back in Tea Exports

3816. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the major world markets where India tea export have suffered a setback; and

(b) the reasons and the extent of fall and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Though the total exports of tea from India increased from 208·4 million kgs. valued at Rs. 148 81 crores in 1970 to 212·6 million kgs. valued Rs. 160·34 crores in 1971, an increase of 4·2 million kgs. valued at Rs. 11·53 crores, there has been a decline in tea exports to a few countries which may be attributed to demand and supply position, commercial fluctuation, lack of adequate and timely shipping facility, etc.

The names of the importing countries to which exports of Indian tea have suffered a set-back in the year 1971 as compared to the year 1970 are U. K., Arab Republic of Egypt and Australia. Marginal decline was also recorded in respect of tea exports to West Germany, Netherlands and Sudan. India's tea exports to these countries in the year 1971 are set out below ;—

(Figures in thousand kgs.)

Countries	1970	1971
U. K.	98,877	71.339
Arab Republic of Egypt	11,318	9,172
Australia	3,710	3,062
West Germany	3,752	3,537
Netherlands	2,751	2,461
Sudan	12,902	12.474

The Tea Board have been undertaking intensive promotion of Indian tea in all these countries and have also been trying to remove difficulties regarding transport, shipping, etc.

कोटा-मथुरा लोकल ट्रेन में 'मोबाइल वैन' का लगाया जाना

3817. **श्री ओंकार लाल बैरवा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे कर्मचारियों के इलाज के के लिए कोटा-मथुरा लोकल ट्रेन में 'मोबाइल वैन' लगाने संबंधी कोई योजना है जैसी कि कोटा-बीना लाइन पर है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Take over of Mahalaxmi Textile Mill, Beawar

3818. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahalaxmi Textile Mill, Beawar was taken over under "Relief Undertaking";

(b) if so, when the Mill was taken over; and

(c) whether the Mill has made profits

since it was taken over, and if so, the extent thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18-A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 the Central Government took over the management of the Mahalakshmi Mills Co Ltd Beawar on the 9th January, 1967

(c) No, Sir

Reform in Operation of Railways

3819 SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether reform in railway operations has been considered,

(b) if so, with what results and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Railways have been continuously endeavouring to improve Railway operation by various modern methods, like replacing steam traction by faster diesel and electric traction, introducing more modern types of wagons with higher carrying capacity, increased trailing load per train with wagons fitted with centre buffer couplers, modern methods of signalling & telecommunication, which ensure greater speed and safety, like automatic block signalling, route relay interlocking and panel interlocking, modernisation of major marshalling yards and application of modern management techniques like work study and operations research in increasing degrees Quality of service has been improved by introduction of faster passenger trains, fast express goods trains connecting important cities, container service, Quick Transit Service, freight forwarders' scheme etc

(b) As a result of these steps, it has been possible to increase the quantum of passenger kilometres and freight tonne kilometres, between 1950 51 and 1970-71, by 77 6% respectively with less than proportionate increase in physical resources like engines, wagon, and length of track Number of engines and wagons required to move one million net tonne kilometres per day has shown appreciable decrease It has also been possible to reduce the number of accidents substantially, the incidence per million train kilometres having dropped from 54 1 in 1951-52 to 10 6 in 1969 70

(c) The various steps adopted to improve railway operations will be intensified to effect further improvement

Efficacy of Domestic Process

3820 SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether the percentage of votes polled in the current Elections to the State Assemblies was only 55 per cent

(b) whether the absentee voters point to lack of awareness of the efficiency of democratic process among the masses, and

(c) if so the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) The percentage of votes polled in the last general elections in 16 States and 2 Union Territories held in March, 1972 was 59 57 as against 59 55 in 1967

(b) Any inference to be drawn is a matter of opinion

(c) Does not arise

Imported Zinc Ingots and Slabs found missing from Wagons at Meerut City Station

3821 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether imported zinc ingots and slabs valuing Rs 55 000/- were found miss-

ing from three wagons in the yard of Meerut City Station in February, 1972;

(b) whether it was due to the connivance or negligence of supervisory staff of R.P.F., Meerut City; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There was a case of shortage of 25 tin ingots valued at Rs. 25,000/- approximately from a wagon booked from Sealdah to Meerut Cantt. The wagon was noticed with its one side door open in Meerut City Yard.

(b) Enquiries are in progress for fixing responsibility.

(c) Does not arise

यात्री गाड़ियों में डिब्बों में सुधार

3822. **श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यात्री गाड़ियों के डिब्बे बहुत बड़ी संख्या में अच्छी हालत में नहीं हैं;

(ख) क्या प्रथम श्रेणी के बहुत से डिब्बों में ऊपर की बत्तियाँ हटा दी गई है तथा उनके स्थान पर लकड़ी की तख्ती लगा दी गई है और बहुत से पंखों की पंखड़ियाँ घूमती तो है परन्तु हवा नहीं देती हैं;

(ग) क्या 'बाथ रूम्ज' में 'वाश-बेसिन' ऐसे है कि उनमें पानी किनारों से बहता रहता है तथा पूरे बाथ-रूम में फैल जाता है;

(घ) क्या बहुत सी खिड़कियाँ ठीक ढंग से बन्द नहीं की जा सकती हैं और इस कारण धूल तथा कोयले के कण डिब्बों में बराबर आते रहते है; और

(ङ) क्या उपरोक्त दोषों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है; और यदि हाँ, तो इन दोषों को कब तक दूर किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) से (घ). जी नहीं ।

(ङ) सवारी डिब्बे बिना किसी दोष और कमी के अच्छी हालत में रहें, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निरन्तर ध्यान दिया जाता है ।

मिलों में नियन्त्रित मूल्य वाले कपड़े के भंडारों का इकट्ठा हो जाना

3823. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि विभिन्न सूती कपड़ा मिलों में कपड़े की नियन्त्रित मूल्य वाली किस्मों का भारी भंडार इकट्ठा हो गया है, क्योंकि वहाँ से कपड़ा अब बहुत कम उठाया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) सरकार को इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

ग्वालियर रेयन्स की उत्पादन क्षमता

3824. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** : क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नागदा (मध्य प्रदेश) में स्थित ग्वालियर रेयन्स की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिये गत दो वर्षों में किसी प्रस्ताव को अनुमोदित किया है;

(ग) यह कारखाना देश में कुल माँग के कितने प्रतिशत की पूर्ति करता है; और

(घ) क्या इस कारखाने मे बने माल का निर्यात भी किया जाता है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) ग्वालियर रेयन्स के अनुसार उनकी वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता 62,000 मे० टन है ।

(ख) जी नही ।

(ग) 77 प्रतिशत ।

(घ) जी नही ।

Trade Team's Visit to Indonesia

3825 SHRI M M JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FORLIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether any trade team visited Indonesia recently, and

(b) if so, the nature of talks held there and the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FORLIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GLORGE) (a) No official trade team visited Indonesia recently

(b) Does not arise

Indian Railways participation in Third Asian International Trade Fair

3826 SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Railways will be one of the major participants in the Third Asian International Trade Fair to be held in November, 1972 in New Delhi,

(b) whether, among the highlights of the exhibits, there will be an air-conditioned dining car, and

(c) if so, the salient features of the exhibits proposed to be put up by Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes, the Indian Railways are one of the participants in the Third Asian International Trade Fair.

(b) Display of an air-conditioned dining car is under consideration.

(c) The exhibits are proposed to be related to the main theme of the Railway Pavilion which is as under .

(i) Development of Indian Railways since Independence

(ii) Self-sufficiency achieved by Indian Railways in the manufacture of rolling stock and other allied equipment.

(iii) Export potential of the rolling stock and other Railway equipment in the markets of developing countries

(iv) Progressive improvement in providing amenities to railway users, and

(v) Staff Welfare

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला, 1972 पर होने वाला व्यय

3827. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली म 1972 मे होने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेले की तैयारियो पर भारत सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी, और

(ख) उससे व्यापार मे कितनी वृद्धि तथा लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) तथा (ख) विदेश व्यापार मत्रालय सम्भवत लगभग छ. करोड रु० व्यय करेगा जिसमे से लगभग 4 करोड रु० के मूल्य की स्थायी आस्तिया बन जाएगी ।

(1) मेले मे लगभग 3½ करोड रु० की प्रत्यक्ष आय होगी,

(2) विदेशी मुद्रा की प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष आय लगभग आठ करोड रुपय होने का अनुमान है,

(3) इस मेले स भारत का सही चित्र प्रस्तुत करन और राष्ट्र समुदाय का यह दिखाने का अच्छा अवसर मिलेगा कि लाइट और हैवी इजीनियरी, छोटे और बडे उद्योगो, रासायनिक पदार्थों तथा उर्वरको, लोहा और इस्पात, एरोनाटिक्स, जहाज निर्माण तथा बिजली एव आणविक शक्ति आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रो मे स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति क बाद मे भारत न क्या प्रगति की ह,

(4) विदेशो के मण्डपो स हम अपन काम का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन कर सकेंग और नये विचार पैदा होंग तथा विकासशील एशियाई देशो तथा एशिया के एव एशिया से बाहर के विकसित देशो के साथ आर्थिक सहयोग की नई सभावनाओ का पता लगेगा।

(5) इस मेले मे एक सुविधाजनक अवसर प्राप्त होगा जिससे कि भारत अपने 'रोल' की ओर ध्यानाकर्षित कर सकेगा तथा मेरा म हिस्सा लेन वाल अन्य देश क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए एकीकृत कार्य नीति पर आधारित एक व्यवहारिक कार्यक्रम का मजबूत बनाने और उसका विस्तार करन के मार्गोपायो पर विचार कर सकेंगे, और

(6) इस मेले से प्रत्यक्ष व्यापार गतिविधि कितनी बढ़ेगी, इसका अनुमान मेले की समाप्ति पर ही लगाया जा सकता है।

Financial Help for Rural Electrification Programmes in Chhotanagpur (Bihar)

3828 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWLR be pleased to state

(a) the amount which will be available from Financial institutions for Rural Electrification Programmes in Chhotanagpur (Bihar) in the year 1972-73,

(b) whether Chhotanagpur is neglected in this regard, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KURTEL) . (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation has so far received two schemes from the Bihar State Electricity Board for electrification in the Chhotanagpur Division of Bihar The estimated cost of both these schemes is about Rs 76 lakhs out of which about Rs 34 lakhs are required to be made available during 1972-73 These schemes are under consideration in the Rural Electrification Corporation One scheme of rural electrification relating to Chhotanagpur has been submitted by the Bihar State Electricity Board to the Agricultural Finance Corporation (under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture) in respect of which a sum of Rs 36 48 lakhs is expected during 1972-73 This scheme is under the consideration of the Agricultural Finance Corporation

(b) and (c) Chhotanagpur has not been neglected in respect of financial investments for rural electrification The Bihar State Electricity Board has already spent a sum of Rs 115 lakhs up to 1970-71 for rural electrification in Chhotanagpur

लन्दन में राष्ट्रमण्डल सम्मेलन

3829. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राष्ट्रमण्डल सरकारो का कोई सम्मेलन अप्रैल मे लन्दन मे होने वाला है जिससे ब्रिटेन के यूरोपीय साझा बाजार मे शामिल होने के बाद यह निश्चित किया जा सके कि राष्ट्रमण्डल सरकारो का यूरोपीय सरकारो से क्या तालमेल रहेगा, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारत सरकार का इसके प्रति क्या दृष्टिकोण है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय मे उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हाँ । राष्ट्र-मण्डलीय देशो के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियो का जोकि प्रवेश सधि के अन्तर्गत यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय मे सहयोगी स्तर के लिए पात्र हैं, एक सम्मेलन 5-6 अप्रेल, 1972 को लदन मे हुआ था । भारत यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय म 'सहयोगी' स्तर के लिए पात्र नही है, लेकिन आमन्त्रित होने पर वह एक प्रेक्षक के रूप मे सम्मेलन मे उपस्थित हुआ था ।

(ख) भारत सरकार का, भविष्य म इस प्रकार के सम्मेलनो मे भाग लेने का इरादा है ।

Export of Manganese Ore to South Korea

383 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether India has received any order for supply of manganese ore to South Korea

(b) if so, the amount of the order, and

(c) whether any contract has been signed in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c) Yes Sir An order for supply of about 4,500 tonnes of manganese ore valued at approximately Rs 7 70 lakhs has been received by MMTC from South Korea This contract is under finalisation

Financial Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Inter-State Power Transmission Lines

3831 SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government have given financial assistance to the Madhya Pradesh Government to the tune of Rs 1 99 crores during 1971-72 for the construction of Inter-State power transmission lines and

(b) if so, the details regarding the lines for which financial assistance has been provided ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) A loan amounting to Rs 111 77 lakhs has been given as financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh Government during 1971-72 bringing the total amount of financial assistance given to the State to Rs 1 9927 crores for the construction of Inter State transmission lines since 1962 70

(b) The details of financial assistance given to Madhya Pradesh Government for financing the Inter State transmission lines since 1969-70 are given below

Sl No	Name of the line	Loan sanctioned (Rs lakhs)		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	Satpura-Ambazari, 220 Kv S/C line	25 00	62 50	24 00
2	Chandni Bhusavl, 132 Kv line (Stringing 2nd Circuit)	—	—	21 07
3	Rihand-Morwe-Amarkantak, 132 Kv line (Stringing 2nd Circuit)	—	—	65 20
4	Bodhghat-Bahmala 220 Kv S/C line	—	—	1 50
	Total	25 00	62 50	111 77
	Grand Total			199 27 lakhs

खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से विभिन्न देशों को सप्लाई किया गया गन्धक

3832. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम ने गत दो वर्षों में कितने मूल्य का गंधक विभिन्न देशों की कम्पनियों को सप्लाई किया; और

(ख) उक्त कम्पनियों के नाम, स्थान तथा स्वामित्व क्या है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Allocations for Flood affected Areas in Bihar

3833. Shri N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount earmarked for the flood affected areas in the State of Bihar during 1971, and

(b) the amount spent by the Central Government during the last three years on flood control in Bihar.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KURELE) : (a) The ceiling of expenditure on relief measures and restoration works in the areas affected by floods in Bihar in 1971, fixed on the basis of the recommendations of Central Team is Rs. 46 3 crores. Against this, Rs. 20 crores including a grant of Rs. 4 crores has been sanctioned to the Government of Bihar based on the progress of expenditure.

(b) Flood control works from part of the State Plans. Under the procedure evolved in the Fourth Five Year Plan, central assistance to the State Governments for their various developmental schemes is provided in the shape of block loans and grants and is not tied to any particular project or head of development. Therefore, there is no earmarked central assistance for flood control schemes and the State Governments have to provide the funds required to meet the expenditure on flood control works.

The Government of Bihar have spent the following amounts on flood control works during the last three years :-

1969 70	...	Rs 224·5 lakhs
1970—71	...	Rs 241 8 lakhs
1971—72	...	Rs. 200 5 lakhs (anticipated)

Approval for Pulivendala Channel Scheme in Guddapah District (Andhra Pradesh)

3834. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Planning Commission has given its approval for starting "Pulivendala Channel Scheme", Guddapah District, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the collection of advance betterment levy on Ayacut-dars imposed by the State Government has been stopped and cancelled, and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be given for the scheme in chronic drought affected areas and when the work is going to be started and its total estimate ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND PAWER (SHRI B. N. KURELE) : (a) Yes.

(b) No such intimation has so far been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh are proposing to start the work on the project, estimated to cost Rs. 2·98 crores during 1972-73. Central assistance to State Plans is being given in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any indivi-

dual sector or Project The Annual Plan of Andhra Pradesh for 1972-73 is Rs. 105 crores of which Central assistance is Rs. 46 56 crores

Secular Adoption Code

3835 SHRI M S SIVASAMY Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 29th March 1972 under the caption 'Secular adoption code, an immediate need", and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Steps are being taken for undertaking a comprehensive legislation on the subject

Salandi Project Estimates

3836 SHRI KUMAR MAJHI Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) what were the initial plan estimates of Salandi project and what was the probable time during which the said project was to be completed, and

(b) when the project was started and what amount has been spent on it so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KURLEL) (a) and (b) The Salandi Project approved in October, 1969 at an estimated cost of Rs 465 60 lakhs was expected to be completed in 1965 The revised estimated cost of the scheme is assessed Rs 1427 68 lakhs, out of which about Rs. 1400 lakhs have been spent till now. The dam, barrage and main canal have been completed. Only gate installation and some of the works on distribution system remain to be completed.

Compensation Paid to Families Effected by Submerged Area of Salandi Project in Orissa

3837 SHRI KUMAR MAJHI Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of families mostly adivasis have been displaced as a result of the Salandi Project in the Keonjher District of Orissa,

(b) the rate of compensation given to the families for each acre of land which has been affected by the Project,

(c) the number of families which have not received any compensation so far and the time Government will take to finalise settlement of their claims and

(d) whether cases have been registered against a large number of families who wanted to acquire fellow lands for their settlement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KURLEL) (a) to (d) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House

Coffee Plantation Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

3838 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether any Scheme for Coffee plantation has been taken up in Andhra Pradesh, and

(b) if so, the progress thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Forest Department of Andhra Pradesh is executing a scheme for cultivation of coffee in Visakapatnam and East Godavari Districts since 1960-61 The area planted with coffee till 1971 comes to 1229 acres.

Another 2,025 acres are proposed to be planted in the Chinthapally and Paderu areas during the period 1972-78 under an Expansion Programme which, *inter-alia*, provides for the rehabilitation of 600 families of Ceylon repatriates.

Trade Agreement with G. D. R.

3839. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(b) whether Government have signed recently any Trade agreement with the German Democratic Republic; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A Trade and Payments Protocol, valid for a period of four years (1972-1975) was signed at Berlin on 11th November, 1971, between the Government of India and the Government of the German Democratic Republic. Copies of this Protocol are available in the Parliament Library.

Take over of Sick Textile Mills in Chittoor District

3840. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations have been received for the taking over of the Sick Textile Mills at Renigunta, near Tirupati in Chittoor District; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Representations praying for the take over of Tirupati Cotton Mills Ltd. Renigunta, were received some time ago. An Investigation Committee appointed under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act to make a full and complete investigation into the circumstances of the case has submitted its report which is being examined.

STC Chairman's Tour to South America

3841. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the State Trading Corporation went to South America on a fact-finding tour recently; and if so, the amount spent on this tour;

(b) whether he has submitted any report; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. An expenditure of Rs. 5,386.50 in foreign exchange and Rs. 22,101/- in indian currency was incurred on the fact finding tour.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following are the main recommendations made by the Chairman, STC in his tour report :

(i) that the New York office of the STC should be made responsible for development of trade between India and South America;

(ii) that a small trade delegation be sent to South America for detailed examination of the market;

(iii) that the STC should be liberal in extending invitation to South Americans to visit india to see what India makes;

(iv) that a co-ordination Committee, which may be sponsored by the STC, may be set up for active consultation and co-ordination amongst different Indian public sector agencies-STC, MMTC, Engineers India, Cotton Corporation, Shipping Corporation and such public undertakings as are interested in importing from and exporting to South America; and

(v) that a small management group responsible for steering trade with South America be set up in the S. T. C.

India's Share in World Exports

3842. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's share in World's exports has been very poor during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the poor performance and the steps taken by Government to increase its share ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FORLIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Both external and internal factors have contributed to the present position regarding India's share of world trade. World demand for our major traditional exports is not growing fast enough for certain reasons. Commodities like tea have been faced with the problems of slow growth of demand in the importing countries, excess production and low prices for the last many years. The exports of jute manufactures were affected by the growth of synthetic substitutes as well as competition from erstwhile East Pakistan. Development of indigenous capacity in other developing countries as well as quota restrictions in developed countries have affected exports of cotton textiles. On the domestic front, more recently there have been shortages of some critical inputs like steel which have hampered the growth of exports. There is a growing demand for industrial goods in many countries but the industrial production base in India has not yet expanded sufficiently to cater to this demand. Output of some commercial crops which enter our export trade has also been inadequate and this has affected export surpluses.

The Government has been taking from time to time steps to promote exports and increase India's share in world exports. The Export Policy Resolution laid before the Parliament on 30th July, 1970 incorporates the broad features of Government's export trade policy. The export promotion measures include supply of imported raw material through the replenishment licences schemes, removal of capacity constraints, abolition or reduction of export duty, drawbacks of import and excise duties, etc.

दरभंगा जिले में झंझारपुर और हसनपुर के बीच नई रेलवे लाइन

3843. **श्री राम भगत पासवान** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दरभंगा जिले में झंझारपुर और हसनपुर के बीच एक नई लाइन बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) साकरी और झंझारपुर पहले से रेल द्वारा सम्बद्ध है। साकरी से हसनपुर तक रेल सम्पर्क के लिए यातायात सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) प्रस्तावित सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम ज्ञात हो जाने के बाद उक्त प्रस्ताव पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा।

अजमेर में टूटे-फूटे रेल के माल डिब्बों की नीलामी

3844. **श्री लोलाजी भाई** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अजमेर में टूटे-फूटे माल-डिब्बो की गत एक वर्ष मे कितनी बार नीलामी हुई;

(ख) इन्हें कितने व्यापारियों ने खरीदा; और

(ग) कुल कितने माल डिब्बे किस भाव पर बेचे गए और कुल कितने रुपयों की बिक्री हुई ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क). वर्ष 1971-72 मे छः बार।

(ख) 22 ।

(ग) 500 रुपये से लेकर 9,910 रुपये प्रति माल डिब्बे की विभिन्न दरों पर 540 माल-डिब्बे नीलाम किये गये। बिक्री से कुल 18,18,220 रुपये की रकम प्राप्त हुई।

Appointment of Judges of High Courts

3845 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is some percentage fixed for the appointment of Judges of the High Courts from the Judiciary and by direct appointment from amongst the practising lawyers

(b) the number of judges appointed in various High Courts from the Judiciary and by direct appointment from amongst practising lawyers during the last three years, and

(c) the number of the judges who belong to minority community Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) (a) No Sir The Constitution does not prescribe or permit any percentage being fixed for appointment to the High Courts from the Bar and the Judicial Service Members of the Bar and Judicial service are considered for appointment to the High Courts on the basis of merit and suitability keeping also in view the value of diverse experience on the Bench

(b)

Year	From Bar	From Judicial Service
1969	44	45
1970	46	30
1971	35	39
1972 (Up to 1.4.72)	22	16
	147	130

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

पश्चिम रेलवे के कोटा डिवीजन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाना

2846 **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के कोटा डिवीजन में कितने कर्मचारी अस्थायी हैं,

(ख) वे कितने समय से अस्थायी हैं, और

(ग) उन्हें स्थायी बनाने की क्या कोई योजना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) 1-1-1972 को 1539

(ख)

अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की सेवा अवधि	संख्या
3 वर्ष से कम	861
3 से 5 वर्ष के बीच	277
5 से 7 वर्ष के बीच	230
7 से 10 वर्ष के बीच	147
10 वर्ष से अधिक	34

(ग) रेल प्रशासन ने एक विशेष अभियान चलाया है कि जहाँ कहीं भी औचित्य हो, वहाँ पर अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी बना दिया जाय और पात्र कर्मचारियों को पुष्ट कर दिया जाय।

रेलवे डाक सेवा के डिब्बे

3847 **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** . क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेलवे ने रेलवे डाक सेवा के लिये डिब्बों की मांग की पूर्ति कर ली है और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो रेलवे मेल सेवा के लिए कितने नये डिब्बे बनाए जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) और (ख) रेलवे डाक सेवा की आवश्यकताओं,

प्राय: या तो नियमित डाक यानों या तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों द्वारा पर्याप्त रूप से पूरी हो जाती हैं। 135 डाक यानों के निर्माण के लिए भी व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है।

Removal of Leverman at Kusunda East Cabin, Eastern Railway, by Police of Kenduadih Police Station

3848. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Leverman on duty from 16·00 to 24·00 hours on the 7th October, 1971 at Kusunda, East Cabin was forcibly taken away by the Police of Kenduadih P. S. without permission of the Railway Authority and without being relieved from the train passing duty, thus creating the conditions of unsafe working and accident; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Leverman Rameswar Prasad, who was wanted by the Police along with other six assailants in connection with an assault case was evading arrest despite Kusunda Yard Marster's instructions to him to report to the police station. On 7.10.71 while he was on duty from 16·00 hours to 24·00 hours he was arrested by the Police of Kenduadih Police Station, Bihar State, at about 19·30 hrs. on the Public Road near the East Cabin where he had gone to ease himself leaving the Cabin while on duty.

(b) Does not arise.

Relay Fast in front of Divisional Superintendent's Office, Dhanbad (Eastern Railway)

3849. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether "RELAY FAST" was observed by the Railway Employees at the call of Divisional Railway Employees Co-ordination Committee, Dhanbad from the 4th to 6th November, 1971 in front of Divisional Superintendent's Office, Dhanbad, Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, what were their grievances and demands and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Their main demands were :

(i) Withdrawal of court cases and suspension orders in connection with strike in Dhanbad Division from 3.2.71 to 10.2.1971;

(ii) Condonation of break in service of those who participated in the said strike;

(iii) Payment for the period of the said strike;

(iv) Eradication of corruption from the railways.

Briefly the position in regard to these demands is as under :

(i) Ten employees were arrested by the Police in connection with strike in Dhanbad Division and prosecution cases against them are still pending in the Court of Law. These employees have been placed under suspension by operation of normal rules. Courts' decision in respect of these cases has to be awaited.

(ii) Participation in an illegal strike leads to automatic break in service and such break in service is condoned on merits of each case.

(iii) No pay is admissible for the period of illegal strike.

(iv) Every endeavour is being made to eradicate corruption from Railways.

Allotment of Out-houses to Class IV Staff at Dhanbad

3850. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations from Railway Employees have been received by the Administration for allotment of Out-houses of Officers/Inspectors to class IV staff at Dhanbad; and

(b) the total number of out-houses occupied at Dhanbad by Railway Staff and by out-siders ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of a Special Cell to Check Ticketless Travelling

3851. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee appointed to suggest measures against ticketless travel has recommended to Government to set up a Special Cell to check this problem in co-operation with the State Governments on different zones of Railways; and

(b) if so, the main features of the suggestion made by the Committee in the matter and whether Government have taken any final decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). No Committee was appointed to suggest measures against ticketless travel. However, a Joint Committee consisting of officials of Railway and State Government of Haryana was formed under the guidance of Minister, Railways and Chief Minister, Haryana to take measures to combat the evil of ticketless travel in the State of Haryana. This Committee launched a drive against ticketless travel for 2½ months commencing from November, '71 in Haryana and recommended, in its final report, among other measures, (a) fixing of periodicity for these drives, (b) fixing of the duration of the drives, (c) sanction of additional staff, magistrates and adequate publicity. It is proposed to tackle this problem of ticketless travel by adjustment and re-deployment of existing staff and not by additional staff. No recommendation has been made about the creation of a cell as such. Drives are proposed to be undertaken periodically as recommended and adequate publicity will be ensured.

Handing Over of Trisuli Project to Nepal

3852. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Trisuli project by India is proposed to be handed over to Nepal Government shortly and if so, when;

(b) the estimated capacity of the project; and

(c) whether some share of electricity generated by this project will be given to India; and if so, the amount thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Trisuli Hydro-Electric Project is proposed to be handed over to His Majesty's Government of Nepal after the construction of the desilting basin is completed which will take two working seasons for completion.

(b) The project has an installed generating capacity of 21 MW.

(c) No, Sir.

Transit Facility to Nepal to Trade with Bangla Desh

3853. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has granted transit

facility to Nepal to have trade with Bangla Desh *via* Radhikapur;

(b) if so, whether the facility has been given on a special request made by the Nepal Government or is in pursuance of Indo-Nepal trade agreement reached last August; and

(c) the extent to which India will be benefited by providing this facility to Nepal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a). To meet the immediate needs of Bangladesh for price and similar supplies, the Government of India has expressed its willingness to facilitate, through mutually acceptable *ad hoc* arrangements, trade between Nepal and Bangladesh.

(b) and (c). The question of providing overland routes for Nepal to develop and diversify her trade is a separate issue. It is the understanding between India and Nepal, at the time of signing the Treaty of Trade and Transit last year, that such overland routes would be provided through regional or subregional cooperation agreements when mutually satisfactory trade and transit arrangements take place between India and the regional member countries concerned.

Bifurcation of Export and Import functions of S T. C.

3854. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to bifurcate the export and import functions of the State Trading Corporation of India;

(b) if so, an outline therof and the advantages thereof; and

(c) the time by which the decision thereon is expected to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Attaching more A. C. C. Coaches to Trains

3855. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more A. C. C. coaches are being added to the trains on the various Railways;

(b) if so, the number of such coaches added to the trains last year and the zones served by the trains; and

(c) whether it is being done on a permanent basis or on temporary basis and if on temporary basis, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). One fully Air-conditioned coach is proposed to be introduce between Sealdah and New Jalpaiguri by 43/44 Darjeeling Mail on Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways from 1-6-1972 as an experimental measure. During the last year, the following services were introduced :

(i) One A. C. coach between Delhi and Allahabad of five days a week by 11 Up/12 Dn. Howrah-Delhi Express over Northern Railway as a regular measure.

(ii) One bi-weekly A. C. coach between New Delhi and Hyderabad by 21 Dn/22 Up Express as an experimental measure during summer months on Northern, Central and South Central Railways.

(iii) The frequency of tri-weekly A. C. coach between New Delhi and Pathankot by 59 Up/60 Dn. Sringar Express over Northern Railway was increased to daily from 3.2.72 to 31.3.72 to clear extra rush.

मध्य प्रदेश मे विद्युत् पम्पों द्वारा सिंचाई

3856. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश की नदियों के पानी से विद्युत् पम्पो द्वारा सिंचाई करने की योजना स्वीकृत की थी और इस योजना के लिए गत वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत मण्डल को कुछ धनराशि स्वीकृत की थी।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या है,

(ग) क्या उस योजना के अन्तर्गत बुंदेलखण्ड को बेतवा, धसान उर, उर्मिल तथा केन नदियां भी शामिल है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक लागू हो जाएगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (घ). चौथी योजना के दौरान ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमो मे कृषि संबंधी उत्पादन मे वृद्धि के लिए सिंचाई के पम्प सेटो के विद्युतीकरण पर बल दिया जाना जारी है। इन कार्यक्रमो मे नदी जल उत्थान (लिफ्ट) सिंचाई स्कीमो के लिए विद्युत की व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र मे ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमो की गति तेज करने के लिए राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों को योगात्मक धन देता है। मध्य प्रदेश के लिए निगम ने अब तक 18 स्कीमो को मंजूरी दी है जिन पर 37,051 पंपसेटो और 759 ग्रामो के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 8 54 करोड रुपये की ऋण सहायता देने की परिकल्पना है। बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र मे विद्युतीकृत नलोत्थान (लिफ्ट) सिंचाई स्कीमो के लिए निगम ने 1971-72 मे सागर जिले मे धसान नदी से संबंधित एक स्कीम की मंजूरी दी है, जिस पर 55 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता परिकल्पित है। इस स्कीम के लगभग 5 वर्ष मे पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है और पूर्ण होने पर इससे 2,000 पंपसेटो और 50 ग्रामो को विद्युत दी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में ओरछा परियोजना का सर्वेक्षण

3857. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिले मे ओरछा विद्युत एव सिंचाई बाँध का प्रारंभिक सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है,

(ख) यदि हां तो उस परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत क्या होगी, इससे कितनी बिजली पैदा होगी तथा कितने क्षेत्र की सिंचाई होगी, और

(ग) उक्त परियोजना पर किस समय तक कार्य प्रारंभ होने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग) राज्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सर्वेक्षण कार्य प्रगति पर है। ओरछा मे संभावित विद्युत् उत्पादन लगभग 70 मेगावाट होगा और सिंचित होने वाला क्षेत्र लगभग 12,000 हेक्टेयर होगा। परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत और परियोजना पर कार्य आरंभ होने का समय का पता परियोजना रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप दिए जाने के पश्चात् लगेगा।

सिन्ध नदी परियोजना प्रतिवेदन

3858. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग को सिंध नदी की योजना (प्रथम चरण) की परियोजना प्रतिवेदन मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त हो गया है और यदि हां, तो कब प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार इस योजना को कब तक स्वीकृति दे देगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) जी, हाँ । जनवरी, 1971 में ।

(ख) परियोजना पर दफ्तरी कार्रवाई लगभग पूर्ण हो चुकी है और उम्मीद है कि यह निकट भविष्य में मध्य प्रदेश की विकास परियोजनाओं में सम्मिलित करने के लिए स्वीकृत कर दी जाएगी ।

Renewal of Film Agreement with U. S. A.

3859. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not renewed licences of the American films shown in India for the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the officials responsible for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The Agreement entered into by Govt. of India with the Motion Pictures Export Association of America Inc. Bombay for import of films from America has expired on 30th June, 1971 and no licences for import of films from America have, therefore, been issued after that date. The question of renewing such licences does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Research Scheme on Power

3860. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power uptil now in the work connected with the research scheme on Power as applied to 20 Irrigation and Power Research Stations in the country; and

(b) when the results obtained are going to be translated into practical reality ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Central Board of Irrigation and Power embarked upon a planned programme for setting up research units in 1961-62 and at present fifteen research units of the State Electricity Boards and three units under Educational Institutions are engaged in research under this scheme. It covers twelve problems concerning various aspects of generation, transmission and distribution of electrical power as also lightning studies and Rural Electrification. Some of the important achievements made so far relate to reclamation of discarded transformer oil, development of hook-on-type Clydonograph for recording disturbances in transmission lines due to lightning for evolving better and economical design for extra high voltage transmission lines, use of single wire earth return system for rural electrification, indigenous development of a number of instruments and relays for power systems. The results have been made available to the State Electricity Boards for use in the operation, design and construction of power systems.

Appraisal of Power in Country

3861. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an appraisal has been made recently regarding the electrical power industry in the country;

(b) if so, its highlights;

(c) the regions and States which have suffered acute shortages and those which are not able to find immediate use for their surplus power together with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the solutions that are being thought of to overcome the imbalance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir. An appraisal of power demands and power availability, regionwise and statewise up to the year 1974-75 has been made by the Seventh Annual Power Survey Committee.

(b) The survey envisages that the All India Peak demand for power of about 10 8 million kw at the end of 1970-71 will rise to about 17·7 million KW at the end of 1974-75. The margin of the generating capacity available over the peak loads would decrease towards the end of the Fourth Plan and then start increasing as the proposals for accelerated power development take effect.

(c) During 1970-71, acute power shortages were experienced mainly in the Northern Region in the States of punjab, Haryana Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Outs on consumption of energy were imposed in Haryana and Punjab. The power position in the country in 1970-71 was satisfactory except for some load shedding done in Tamil Nadu mainly due to inadequate availability of lignite in Neyveli Power Station.

During 1971-72, load shedding and energy cuts have been imposed in Gujarat and Maharashtra in the Western Region mainly due to forced outages of generating units at Tarapur Nuclear Power Station and to acertain extent those at the Nasik Thermal Station. In the Southern Region, substantial load shedding has been resorted to in Andhra Pradesh mainly due to low water conditions in Machkund reservoir and reduction in the generation of power at Neyveli much below the normal schedule. The power supply position in Southern Orissa has also deteriorated due to low water conditions at Machkund resulting in voluntary cuts on industries. There has been some load shedding in Tamil Nadu chiefly due to reduction of power generation at Neyveli on account of labour trouble. The power supply position in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh in the Northern Region is also unsatisfactory. At present, some surplus power is available in Madhya Pradesh in Western Region and Kerala and Mysore in the Southern region. All the surplus power available is being utilised in the neighbouring systems subject to load requirements and transmission capacity.

(d) A plan for power development (generation) has been drawn up for the decade 1971-81 by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power wherein the need to remove regional imbalances in power development has been kept in view while indentifying projects for implementation A massive programme for inter-State transmission lines and load despatch facilities is also proposed for ensuring full utilisation of the generation facilities becoming available.

Supply of Power to Gujarat

3862. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the supply of power in Gujarat for use by industries and agriculture during the last two years; and

(b) whether any assessment of the total need of Gujarat to meet the demand at present and during the next two years has been made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The consumption of electric energy by industries in Gujarat increased from 2,222 million KWh at the end of 1968-69 to 2,711 million KWh at the end of 1970-71; the consumption by agricultural sector rose from 335 million KWh to 405 million KWh during the same period.

(b) Yes, Sir. The unrestricted peak demands in Gujarat at present and during 1972-73 and 1973-74 have been assessed at 800 MW, 950 MW and 1100 MW respectively by the 7th Annual Power Survey. It will be necessary to have an installed capacity of 1040 MW, 1230 MW and 1440 MW respectively. Against these requirements, the installed capacities likely to be available are respectively 880 MW (200 MW from

Tarapore not available now), 1162 MW and 1349 MW.

Extension of Transmission Lines in Villages in Gujarat

3863. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has approved projects for extension of transmission lines in villages; and

(b) the number of villages in Gujarat where electricity has been provided so far and where electricity will be provided during the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). Components of cost of rural electrification projects generally eligible for financial assistance from the Rural Electrification Corporation are extension of the transmission system from the sub-station to the distribution transformers, step-down from 11 KV, extension of the distribution lines to consumption points and service connections to pumpsets/ tubewells. In respect of those States Electricity Boards where the progress of rural electrification is below the all India average (Assam, Bihar, Madhaya Pradesh Rajasthan, Orissa, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh) the Corporation have introduced a special scheme of providing loan assistance for extension of high tension transmission networks in rural areas for accelerating the progress of rural electrification. So far the Corporation has sanctioned 13 rural electrification schemes of the Gujarat Electricity Board envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 7·92 crores for the electrification of 661 villages and 21,412 pumpsets.

(b) 4,706 villages representing 25·4% of the total (18,584 villages) have been electrified in Gujarat up to the end of March 1972 as against the all India average of 20·7%. 500 more villages are expected to be electrified during 1972-73.

Supply of Wagons to Salt Manufacturers of Gujarat

3864. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints about irregular supply of wagons have been received from salt manufacturers in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Railways in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a). Yes.

(b) Consistent with the commitments of the railways to move higher priority traffic preferentially, every effort is being made to clear traffic in salt as expeditiously as possible. During the year 1971-72, 31,569 Broad gauge and 40,474 Metre gauge wagons were loaded with salt from stations in Gujarat.

New head Quarters of Chief Electrical Engineer for electrification Projects (South Central Railway)

3865. SHRI S. B. GIRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major portion of Electrification Project from Madras to Vijayawada lies in South Central Zone;

(b) if so, whether the General Manager of the South Central Zone will be in overall charge of the project; and

(c) the headquarters of the Chief Electrical Engineer who will be the officer incharge of the actual work ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a). Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Vijayawada.

Construction of an Under Bridge at Level Crossing between Bhimadolu and Sitampet Railway Stations (South Central Railway)

3866. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Godawari Co-operative Sugars Limited has requested the Railway Administration to construct an under-bridge at the level crossing in between Bhimadolu and Sitampet Railway Stations in Vijayavada Division of South Central Railway on the trunk road from Madras to Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposals for replacement of existing busy level crossings by Road over/under bridges are to be sponsored by the State Government/Road Authority together with an undertaking to bear their share of cost. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have not so far sponsored the above proposal. Action can be taken by the Railway only if such a proposal is sponsored by the State Government.

बांदा रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऊपरि पुल का निर्माण

3867. **श्री रामरतन शर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के झासी-मानिकपुर रेलवे लाइन पर स्थित बांदा रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऊपरि पुल निर्माण करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Circular/Tube Railway for Ahmedabad

3868. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make survey for a circular/tube Railways for the city of Ahmedabad; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a). There is no proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Attaching Third Class Sleeper Coach to Ahmedabad Mail/Express

3869. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether no third class sleeper coach from Delhi to Saurashtra is attached with Ahmedabad Mail/Express;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a). Yes.

(b) For want of room on 1 Up/2 Dn. Delhi-Ahmedabad Mail.

(c) With the dieselisation of 1 Up/2 Dn Delhi Ahmedabad Mail from 1-5-1972, it is proposed to introduce one III Class 2-tier sleeper coach between Delhi and Okha.

Project Report on Irrigation Schemes in Gujarat

3870. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether project reports on various irrigation schemes in Gujarat State have been received; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The following new projects have already been sanctioned in Gujarat during the Fourth Plan :

Name of project	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Benefits (acres)
1. Sabarmati reservoir	1,758·56	91,000
2. Bajajsagar	1,765·83	Under Mahi Project
3. Panam	684·78	54,670
4. Madhuvanti Irrigation Scheme	51·81	5,297
5. Jhanjeswari Irrigation Scheme	65·72	4,130
6. Dhari Irrigation Scheme	38·86	2,000
7. Kharicut Canal System	27·41	10,200

The State Government have also proposed the following new projects, which are under technical examination :

Name of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Benefits (acres)
1. Damanganga	1,738·76	1,15,000
2. Sipu	594·66	62,500
3. Kalindri	46·31	3,900
4. Phophal	165·53	10,000
5. Datarwadi	108·22	6,100
6. Bhadar	417·29	42,400
7. Bagad	74·66	3,800
8. Nara	77·97	2,700
9. Moj Dam	54·89	13,500
10. Sorthi	65·72	4,600
11. Watrak	295·65	36,000
12. Chhaparwadi Scheme	149·57	9,300
13. Machhan Nala Scheme	89·03	8,600

Unirrigated Land in Rajasthan

3871. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage of land without irrigation facilities in Rajasthan at present;

(b) how much of that is proposed to be provided with irrigation facilities during the Fourth Plan; and

(c) the amount of Central loans and grant to be given for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The total cropped area in Rajasthan is about 143 lakh hectares of which, at present, about 25·6 lakh hectares are provided with irrigation facilities under major, medium and minor irrigation. This area is expected to

increase to 27 lakh hectares at the end of the Fourth Plan.

Central assistance to State Plans is in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any sector or project. The Fourth Plan outlay of Rajasthan is Rs. 302 crores out of which central assistance is Rs. 220 crores.

In addition, Special Central assistance of Rs. 6 2 crores was also given to the Government of Rajasthan to accelerate the works on Rajasthan Canal Project during the last three years.

Introduction of Passenger Train on Bailadila-Kotabalasa Section on South Eastern Railway

3872. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have been approached by the Orissa Government with a suggestion to introduce commercial goods traffic and passenger traffic on the Bailadila-Kotabalasa section of the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. A reference has been received for opening of this line for commercial traffic.

(b) The capacity on this line is just sufficient for movement of export ore traffic for which it was primarily built. The section is also being electrified. Works connected with electrification will, for the time being, further denude the capacity. As a result, opening of this line for commercial traffic has not been found feasible. However, South Eastern Railway has been directed to conduct an immediate survey for optimising the capacity of the Bailadila-Kotabalasa line.

Export Performance of Public Sector Projects

3873. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made an appraisal with regard to the export performance of each of the public sector projects during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A continuous appraisal is made of the export performance of public sector agencies mainly engaged on exports from the country. Their role in the export trade is being progressively increased as will be seen from the following statistics :

	Exports during		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (estimated)
		(in crores of Rs.)	
1. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation	91	105	97
2. State Trading Corporation (including Projects Equipment Corporation)	55	71	73
3. Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation	2·24	3·51	4·30
4. Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation	0·32	0·47	0·60
5. Cashew Corporation	—	—	0·22

Vachhaghat and Jarau Harabhangi Project Report

3874 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Vachhaghat Project Report and Jarau Harabhangi Project Report have been received by the Central Water and Power Commission, and

(b) whether the work will be taken up during the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KURLE) (a) and (b) The Jarau Harbhangi Project has been received and examined by the Central Water and Power Commission Replies to some comments of the Central Water and Power Commission are awaited from the State Government Its implementation can be taken up only after the replies are received from the State Government and the project is considered by the Planning Commission No proposal for the Vachhaghat Project have been received from the Government of Orissa

Proposal for re-organisation of Legal System

3875 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to reorganise the legal system to make the same cheaper and expeditious and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHRY) (a) and (b) No, Sir

There is no proposal to re-organise the legal system However the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 has been referred to the Law Commission for re-examination from the basic angle of minimising costs and avoiding delays in litigation

Western Kosi Canal Project

3876 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 15 on the 14 March, 1972 regarding Progress of Western Kosi Canal Project and state

(a) whether the Union Government have had any consultations with the newly elected Government of Bihar for early execution of this project,

(b) if so, the results thereof, and

(c) whether the Union Government have undertaken the responsibility of financing this project in the Nepalese territory ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KURLE) (a) Yes

(b) and (c) The Government of Bihar are also anxious about early implementations of the project and have requested some special Central assistance outside the State Plan framework for the works in the first 22 miles on the canal The possibility of providing such special assistance is being looked into

Reciprocal Arrangement for Export of Indian Films to America

3877 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF.

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to work out a reciprocal arrangement for the export of Indian films to America and import of American films to India, and

(b) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) The Agreement with the Motion Pictures Export Association of America for the import of American films expired on 30 6 1971 and has not been renewed Alternative arrangements for

the canalisation of the import through S T C on the basis of reciprocity, to the extent possible are being worked out

Textile Mills gone into liquidation

3878 SHRI P K DEO Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the number of textile mills which have gone into liquidation during the last two years,

(b) the total investment of public money in these textile mills and

(c) how Government propose to recover its money from the closed mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Problems in Assam Tea Gardens

3879 SHRI P K DEO Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Assam tea gardens are facing a number of problems

(b) whether these problems have been brought to the notice of Government and if so, an outline thereof and the reaction of Government in this regard and

(c) whether a plea has been made that there should be an immediate reduction in excise duty to boost up the industry and if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir The problems of the tea industry all over India including Assam relate to increasing costs, declining profitability and incidence of excise duty These are under constant review by Government

Total ban on import of Cotton

3880 SHRI P K DEO
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether some suggestions have been made to Government formally and informally for imposing total ban on the import of cotton

(b) whether Government have studied these suggestions and if so the reaction of Government in this regard, and

(c) the quantity and value of cotton imported during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Cotton imports are regulated taking into consideration the total availability and requirements Total ban on import for various reasons will not be feasible

(c)

(September—August)

1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
Qty lakh bales	Value in Rs crores	Qty lakh bales	Value in Rs crores	Qty lakh bales	Value in Rs crores
4 29	58 92	9 03	112 45	8 52	109 85

गंगा नदी के किनारे पर बसे ग्रामों को बाढ़ों और गंगा नदी के कटाव से बचाने के लिए योजना

3881. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगा नदी के किनारे पर बसे ग्रामों और विशेषतया बिहार के दियारा क्षेत्र के लिए भागलपुर और मुंगेर जिले के ग्रामीणों को बाढ़ों और कटाव से बचाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख) बिहार सरकार ने मुंगेर जिले में बाढ़ों और भूमि-कटाव से दियारा और अन्य क्षेत्र के बचाव के लिए नीचे लिखी स्कीम तयार की है

(1) गंगा के दाहिने किनारे पर बिन्दा दियारे के विकास के लिए एक पाइलट स्कीम जिसमें 25 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से सिंचाई और पय-जल की सप्लाई के लिए ऊंचे किए गए चबूतरों और नलकूपों का निर्माण और घरेलू और अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए विद्युत् सप्लाई की व्यवस्था परिकल्पित है।

(2) गंगा के दाहिने किनारे पर मान्सी क्षेत्र के बचाव के लिए 5 ठोकरों की मरम्मत और उन्हें मजबूत करने की 22.5 लाख रुपये की लागत की एक स्कीम।

(3) गंगा के दाहिने किनारे पर मान्सी क्षेत्र में भूमि कटाव से बचाव के लिए 4 मौजूदा ठोकरों को मजबूत करने और एक नयी ठोकर के निर्माण के लिए 43 लाख रुपये की लागत की एक स्कीम।

ऊपर की स्कीम (1) और (3) का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है। स्कीम (2) का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है और इसके 1972 की बाढ़ों से पूर्व पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है।

भागलपुर जिले में क्षेत्रों के लिए अभी तक कोई स्कीम तैयार नहीं की गई है।

बरौनी से कटिहार लाइन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

3882 **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में बरौनी से कटिहार तक की मीटर गेज लाइन को भी मीटर गेज लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में बदलने की योजना में शामिल किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) और (ख). बागबर्की-समस्तीपुर (बरौनी) मीटर लाइन खण्ड का बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के काम को मंजूरी मिल गयी है और इसे 1972-73 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है। बरौनी-कटिहार मीटर गेज खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के कार्यक्रम पर कभी बाद में विचार किया जायगा।

भागलपुर और महादेवपुर घाट (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के बीच मालवाहक जहाज सेवा का बन्द होना

3883 **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में भागलपुर स्टेशन पर माल की बुकिंग बन्द कर दी गई है और माल-डिब्बों के परिवहन के लिए माल-वाहक जहाज की भागलपुर और महादेवपुर घाट के बीच सेवा बन्द कर दी गई,

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या इससे उत्तर भागलपुर उत्तर मुंगेर, सहरसा और पूर्णिया जिले के व्यापारियो एव किसानो को भागलपुर माल भेजने मे बहुत अधिक कठिनाई होती है, और

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र क किसानो एव व्यापारिया का बरौनी और फरक्का के रास्त माल भजने मे अधिक भाडा देना पडेगा ?

रेल मत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) फरक्का के पार बडी लाइन के चालू हो जाने के बाद इस यानान्तरण स्थल का माल यातायात के लिए बद कर दिया गया है क्योकि इस लाइन से न केवल उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र का यातायात सुस्थिर और सुप्रवाही बना है बल्कि इससे गडहरा म यानान्तरण के लिए पर्याप्त क्षमता उपलब्ध हो गया है । माल यातायात के लिए इस यानान्तरण स्थल के बद हो जाने के फलस्वरूप उत्तरी भागलपुर, उत्तरी मुंगेर, सहरसा और पूर्णिया जिला के व्यापारियो और किसानो की कठिनाइया मे वृद्धि नही हुई है, क्योकि महादवपुर घाट और बरारी घाट के बीच तटवर्ती अत्यन्त प्रतिकूल स्थितियो के कारण इस यानान्तरण स्थल की क्षमता पर गम्भीर प्रभाव पडा था और स्थान को बद करने से पहले भी इस खण्ड क यातायात पर बार-बार पाबन्दी लगानी पडी थी । अब बिहार के मीटर लाइन खण्डो का यातायात फरक्का के रास्ते और गडहरा के रास्त भी अधिक नियमित रूप से सचालित हो रहा है ।

(ग) भागलपुर म घाट उतराई सेवा बद कर दने से पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे क थाना बिहपुर कटिहार खण्ड और पूर्व रेलवे के भागलपुर फरक्का खण्ड के प्रारम्भिक यातायात का आशिक रूप से मामूली सा अधिक भाडा देना होगा । तथापि इस यातायात की मात्रा बहुत थोडी अर्थात् इस यानान्तरण स्थल के बद होने से पहले जितना यातायात होता था, उसका केवल लगभग 6 प्रतिशत है । वैकल्पिक मार्ग से यातायात अधिक तेजी से होता है । अत वह व्यापारियो के लिए अधिक सुविधाजनक है ।

भागलपुर, बरारी और महादेवपुर घाट (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) मे गैर सरकारी स्टीमर सेवा चलाना

3884 **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे म भागलपुर, बरारी और महादेवपुर घाट म गैर सरकारी स्टीमर सेवा स्वय चलाना चाहता है और

(ख) यदि हा तो उसके क्या कारण है ।

रेल मत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) जी नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Institution for Social Education to campaign against Ticketless Travel, Alarm Chain pulling and Thefts on Railways

3885 SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to open an institution in order to intensify the social education campaign with a view to counter the problems of ticketless travel alarm chain pulling, thefts and pilferages on Railways and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Investment in Foreign Countries by Indian Industries

3886 SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI

Will the Minister of FORLIGN TRADL be pleased to state

(a) the names of Indian industrialists who have invested capital abroad and set up plants and factories outside the country,

(b) whether the Indian industrialists are building up huge bank balances in foreign countries instead of repatriating the profits to India, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Indian Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) A statement showing the names of Indian industrialists who have set up 29 plants and factories outside the country and which have gone into production, is enclosed In addition there are 67 other joint ventures which have been approved by the Government and are in various stages of implementation

(b) No, Sir

(c) Do not arise

Statement

Field of Collaboration	Name of Indian Collaborator
1	2
ETHIOPIA	
1 Textile Mill	M/S Birla Bros (P) Ltd , Calcutta
2 Soap Factory	M/S Bombay Soap Factory Bombay
3 Woollen Textile Mill	M/S Duncan Bros & Co Calcutta
KENYA	
4 Textile Mill	SHRI R M Goculdas Bombay
5 Grape Water Plant	M S K I Dongre & Co (P) Ltd Bombay
6 Woollen Textile Mill	M S Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd Bombay
7 Light Engg Complex	M S H L Malhotra & Sons (P) Ltd , Calcutta
8 Cork Factory	M/S Indian Cork Mills, Bombay
LIBYA	
9 Pipe Mfg Unit	M/S Indian Hume Pipe Co Ltd , Bombay
MAURITIUS	
10 Mosaic Tile & Rolling shutters Mfg Unit	M/S Sidharath Jasubhai, Ahmedabad
NIGERIA	
11 Engg Goods	M/S Birla Bros (P) Ltd , Calcutta
12 Solvent Extraction Plant	—do—
13 Razor Blade Factory	M/S H I Malhotra & Sons, Calcutta
UGANDA	
14 Jute Mill	M/S Birla Bros (P) Ltd , Calcutta
CEYLON	
15 Sewing Machines	M/S Jay Engg Works Calcutta
16 Glass factory	M/S Swastik Glass Works, Chandrapur
17 Manf of PVC leather cloth	M/S Bhor Industries (P) Ltd , Bombay
IRAN	
18 Manf of spare parts & automotive components	M/S Mahindra & Mahindra, Bombay

1	2	3
	MALAYSIA	
19	Manf of steel furniture	M/S Godrej & Boyce Mfg Co , Bombay
20	Confectionery unit	M/S Parrys Confectionary I td , Madras
21	Precision tools & guage mfg unit	M/S Gupta Machine Tools (P) I td , Calcutta
22	Textile Mill	M/S Birla Bros (P) I td , Calcutta
	SINGAPORE	
23	Automobile accessories	M/S Teksons (P) I td , Bombay
	THAILAND	
24	Synthetic fibre Spinning Plant	M/S Birla Bros (P) Ltd , Calcutta
	IRLLAND	
25	Manf of tufted carpet yarn	M/S Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Bombay
	U K	
26	Asbestos Cement Products plant	M S. Birla Bros (P) I td , Calcutta
	CANADA	
37	Hardboard factory	M/S Anil Hardboards I td , Bombay
	WEST GERMANY	
28	Manf of oil Engines Rice-milling machines etc	M/S Kirloskar Oil Engines, Poona
29	Manf of hose clips	Shri N Krishnan Bangalore

पश्चिम रेलवे के शामगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर शेड निर्माण

3887 **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय** क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पश्चिम रेलवे के शामगढ रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रियो की सुविधा के लिए एक शेड की आवश्यकता की जानकारी है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सबध मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) और (ख) 14 48 मी०×9·60 मी० के तृतीय श्रेणी का एक प्रतीक्षालय शामगढ स्टेशन पर पहले से ही मौजूद है जो इस स्टेशन पर आने-जाने वाले यात्रियो की आवश्यकताओ को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त समझा जाता है ।

जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य और भारत के बीच व्यापार

3888 **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षो के दौरान जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य को कितनी मूल्य की वस्तुएँ निर्यात की गई तथा वहाँ से कितने मूल्य की वस्तुएँ आयात की गईं, और

(ख) उक्त अवधि मे दोनो देशो के बीच व्यापार मे कितनी वृद्धि हुई ?

विदेश व्यापार मत्रालय मे उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) तथा (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी इस प्रकार है : —

वर्ष	जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य से भारत के आयात	जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य को भारत के निर्यात	व्यापार का कुल परिणाम
1969	2228	1927	4155
1970	2143	2235	4378
1971 (जनवरी-सितम्बर)	1500	1832	3332

उपरोक्त सारणी से यह देखा जा सकता है कि 1969 की तुलना में 1970 के दौरान भारत तथा जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य के बीच व्यापार के कुल परिणाम में 223 लाख रुपये की वृद्धि हुई।

ब्रिटेन को कैमिकल्स, फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स और प्लास्टिक के निर्यात में वृद्धि

3889. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय :** क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत दो वर्षों में ब्रिटेन को कैमिकल्स, फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स और प्लास्टिक के निर्यात में कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : जानकारी नीचे दी जाती है—

वर्ष	निर्यात	(मूल्य लाख रुपये में) विगत वर्ष में हुए निर्यातों की तुलना में वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता
1968-69	129	
1969-70	163	26 प्रतिशत
1970-71	171	5 प्रतिशत

Distance between Store Depots and Railway Stations (Southern Railway)

3890. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1247 on the 28th March, 1972 regarding service of Ernakulam and Trivendrum Stations by Store Depots and state

(a) whether the long distance between the supply stores and the stations in Kerala affects operational efficiency of Railways in the State,

(b) whether there is any proposal to open a Stores Depot in Kerala, and if so, an outline of the proposal, and

(c) what is the general criterian adopted for the location of general Stores Depots

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No

(b) No

(c) The general criteria adopted for location of General Stores Depots are

(i) their proximity to the bases of supply,

(ii) availability of transport facilities to the areas catered by the Depot, and

(iii) central situation of the Depot in relation to the various consuming points

डिवीजनल रेलवे अस्पताल दिल्ली (उत्तर रेलवे) में पद समाप्त करना

3891 **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या डिवीजनल रेलवे अस्पताल

दिल्ली के कुछ पद गत वर्ष समाप्त कर दिये गये है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, ता वे स्थान कौन-कौन से है ?

(ग) उन पदो को समाप्त करने के क्या कारण है; और

(घ) क्या इन समाप्त किये गये पदों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियो को स्थानातरित किया जा चुका है, यदि नही, तो क्यो ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के हनुमन्तैया) (क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिए हुल्गु नदी को पानी की सप्लाई

3892 **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हुल्गु नदी मे सारा वर्ष पानी नही रहता है,

(ख) क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बनायेगी जिससे हुल्गु नदी मे सारा वर्ष बराबर पानी रहे; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्सबंधी प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बाते क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग) दक्षिण बिहार मे अन्य नदियो की तरह गया जिले की हुल्गू नदी बरसाती है । इस नदी के बसिन मे अभी बकशा बाध निर्माणाधीन है । बिहार सरकार मोहाने बाँध संभाव्यता का भी अन्वेषण कर रही है ।

सिलीगुड़ी (पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे) में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के सिपाहियों की गिरफ्तारी

3893 **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पहली अप्रैल, 1972 के आस-पास सिलीगुडी रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के दो सिपाही रेलवे वेगन तोडते हुये पकडे गये थे, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस मामले मे सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी, नही । वे दो पोइंट्समेन थे, जो पकडे गये थे ।

(ख) उन्हे गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था और रेल सम्पत्ति (विधि विरुद्ध कब्जा) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उनके विरुद्ध मामले की जाँच पडताल की जा रही है ।

बिहार में ताप विद्युत संयंत्र

3894 **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर बिहार के चम्पारन और सारन जिलो को बिजली की माँग को पूरा करने और वहाँ बिजली की निरन्तर सप्लाई बनाये रखने के लिए चकिया और मोतीपुर के बीच तक ताप विद्युत संयंत्र स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर बिहार मे मुजफ्फरपुर के पास एक स्थल पर

46.68 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 220/240 मैगावाट का एक ताप विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करने की एक स्कीम तैयार की गई है। इसकी विस्तृत जाँच कर ली गई है और विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति देने के लिए स्थापित योजना आयोग की सलाहकार समिति के माध्यम से इसे स्वीकृति मिल चुकी है। कोयले के परिवहन के लिए अपेक्षित ब्राड गेज लाइन की व्यवस्था के लिए रेलवे से कहा गया है और उसने इसे अपने कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित कर लेने की पुष्टि है।

समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा होते हुये रक्सौल तक बड़ी रेल लाइन

3895. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा होते हुये रक्सौल तक बड़ी लाइन बनाने का बरौनी मुजफ्फरपुर के अन्य मार्ग की अपेक्षा प्राथमिकता दिये जाने के क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : दरभंगा के मार्ग लाइन परिवर्तन के काम को कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जा रही है।

नरियार पन्नापुर ग्राम (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के हाल्ट स्टेशन पर गाड़ियों का न रुकना

3896. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की मुजफ्फरपुर तथा नरकटियागंज रेलवे लाइन पर कांटी और मोतीपुर स्टेशनों के बीच नरियार पन्नापुर ग्राम हाल्ट स्टेशन पर गाड़ियां नहीं रुकतीं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है, और वहाँ गाड़ियों का रुकना भी आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) और (ख). इस समय कांटी और मोतीपुर स्टेशनों के बीच इस तरह का कोई हाल्ट स्टेशन नहीं है। कांटी और मोतीपुर स्टेशनों के बीच एक गाड़ी हाल्ट खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। यहां मिट्टी डालने का काम श्रमदान द्वारा किया जाना था लेकिन प्रस्तावित गाड़ी हाल्ट के नाम के संबंध में विवाद होने के कारण यह काम अधूरा ही छोड़ दिया गया। अब चूंकि मुखिया ने श्रमदान द्वारा मिट्टी डालने का काम शीघ्र पूरा करवाने का वचन दिया है इसलिए इस काम के पूरा होते ही इस हाल्ट पर गाड़ियां रुकने लगेंगी।

गोरखपुर से रक्सौल (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) तक बड़ी लाइन

3897. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह हिसाब लगाया है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में गोरखपुर से रक्सौल तक बगहा के निकट नारायणी नदी पर प्रस्तावित पुल से होकर जाने वाली बड़ी रेलवे लाइन पर अधिक लागत आयेगी अथवा गोरखपुर छपरा-मुजफ्फरपुर मार्ग से होकर जाने वाली रेलवे लाइन पर, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस लाइन पर अधिक खर्च आयेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Draft Reports on Ten Sub-Zones of Homogeneous Hydrological and Meteorological Characteristics

3898 SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) how many draft reports regarding the ten sub-zones of homogeneous hydrological and meteorological characteristics have been finalised,

(b) when the remaining draft reports are likely to be finalised

(c) when the analysis of data pertaining to the remaining 17 sub-zones is programmed to be done, and

(d) what action is proposed to be taken on the finalised reports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KURETI) (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the preparation of the reports on the estimation of design floods for bridges in the various parts of the country For this purpose, the country has been divided into 27 sub-zones of similar hydrological and meteorological characteristics The Central Water and Power Commission have analysed the available data and prepared so far interim reports of nine sub zones These reports have to be finalised on the basis of analysis of further data to be supplied by the Ministries of Railways and Transport Available data is being analysed and further data is being collected for the preparation of the reports for the other 18 sub zones However, with the available data, the Central water & Power Commission has prepared a report on the procedure for estimation of 50 year frequency flood peaks for design of bridges in the various of parts the country This is being finalised in consultation with the Ministry of Railways and India Meteorological Department Thereafter, it will be pubished for the use of engineers connected with bridge design Similar procedure is proposed to be adopted in the case of reports for the various sub-zones

Schemes sanctioned by R. E. C. in States

3899 SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI . Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the State-wise break-up of 88 schemes of the State Electricity Boards sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation and

(b) how the Corporation ensures the proper utilisation of funds on sanctioned schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KURETI) (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation since its inception in July, 1969, have so far sanctioned 5 Pilot Rural Electric Co-operatives and 206 rural electrification schemes of all State Electricity Boards The state-wise breakup of these schemes is in Annexure I

(b) Periodical returns indicating the physical progress and financial outlays on various schemes for which loans have been sanctioned are received by the Rural Electrification Corporation The second and subsequent instalments of the loans are released by the Corporation after satisfying itself that there has been suitable progress on the schemes The officers of the Corporation also visit the various States to review the progress of works as also for inspection of the accounts relating to these schemes

Statement

State-wise abstract of schemes sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation as on 31st March, 1972

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of State	Total No. of Schemes	Number of villages	Number of pumpsets	Loan assistance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh ...	15*	1012	29678	1202 900
2	Assam	4	432	245	330 723
3	Bihar ...	16	1930	26492	921·850

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Gujarat	13*	661	21412	792 138
5	Haryana	10	618	12263	519 640
6	Himachal Pradesh ..	3	332	263	97 883
7	Kerala	8	246	5046	358 676
8	Madhya Pradesh ...	16	759	37051	853 946
9	Mysore	12*	760	14035	733 993
10	Maharashtra ...	17*	1717	30201	1408 758
11	Meghalaya . . .	1	32	34	24 455
12	Orissa	11	1059	16826	505 637
13	Punjab	14	1789	19630	773 649
14	Rajasthan . ..	16	1010	22538	859 406
15	Tamil Nadu ...	12	1549	30575	812 672
16	Uttar Pradesh ...	27*	3476	26059	1956 439
17	West Bengal .	16	3387	12784	1186 679
	Grand Total	211	19769	305131	13339 444

*Includes one scheme of Rural Electric Cooperative

Implementation of Pay Scales for Pharmacists in Indian Railways

3900 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the recommendations of the Sub Committee appointed to look into the revision of pay scales and to widen the channel of promotions for Pharmacists on the Indian Railways have been implemented, and

(b) the effect of its implementation Division wise on all Indian Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected from the Railways and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Cash Witness Allowance to Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters

3901 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cash Witness allowance is paid to Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters of Southern Railway;

(b) if so whether it is also paid on other Railways, and

(c) whether T A is also paid to them along with cash witness allowance ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes

(b) No

(c) No

Representation from Class III Staff Regarding Uniforms (Northern Railway)

3902 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether in the last winter, Northern Railway have supplied uniforms of very inferior type to class III staff,

(b) whether there was any representation received from the staff against the Purchasing and Stoie Branch in regard to the said uniform, and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The representation was mainly in respect of quality of uniforms and uniforms not fitting properly. On investigation it was found that the impression of inferior quality was due to Serge cloth of indigenous wool with some admixture of Nylon having been supplied by Director of Textiles, Bombay, as permitted in the latest Indian Standard Specification. In the specification it has been mentioned that use of Nylon up to 15% is permitted as import of wool has been banned and that admixture of Nylon is due to indigenous wool neither being soft nor having the required strength. However, the matter is being looked into to see if any improvement is possible. As regards misfit garments it was found that it was due to incorrect indenting of sizes of uniforms. Suitable instructions have been issued to the Divisional officers to ensure that sizes appropriate to the measurements of the employees are indented to avoid misfit.

Decision on Report of Uniforms Committee

3903. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1269 on the 4th August, 1970 regarding action on report of Uniforms Committee re : supply of uniform; and state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Uniforms Committee have been accepted in full; and

(b) what are the final decisions taken by the Railway Board in so far as the employees of Signal and Telecommunication Department are concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Adoption of the various recommendations of the Uniforms Committee, have been deferred for consideration till the framing of the Budget for 1973-74, due to tight financial position.

Railway Wagons for despatch of Coal

3904. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway authorities have not been in a position to solve the problem of shortage of Railway Wagons for the despatch of coal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Coal loading which suffered a set back since September 1970 due to the dislocations in the Eastern Sector serving the West Bengal-Bihar fields on account of the various anti-social activities followed by floods, rains, breaches, heavy, movements of foodgrains for refugees and Defence moves etc. has started looking up again since the middle of January' 72, as would be noticed from the figures given below :—

Daily Average number of wagons loaded

Month	1971	1972
January	7512	7993
February	7490	8138
March	7694	8337

Loading in March '72 was better than the level achieved even in 1969-70, when the consumer demands of coal were met in full.

All out efforts are being made to step up loading further.

Arrangements to step up purchasing capacity of S. T. C.

3905. SHRI P. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to enable the State Trading Corporation to step up its purchasing capacity; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The STC does not suffer from any constraints, financial or otherwise, in its purchases locally for export or its purchases abroad for import.

(b) Does not arise.

Flood Control Measures in West Bengal

3906. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the progress made so far in regard to the implementation of long term scheme of flood control in North Bengal District (West Bengal) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : The North Bengal Flood Control Commission, which had been set up by the Government of West Bengal, in October 1971, have taken up the investigations and preparation of a comprehensive plan for flood control in the North Bengal region. Pending the preparation of a comprehensive plan, works are being implemented to the extent necessary in the vulnerable areas, which will ultimately fit in the overall plan of flood control.

The works implemented up to the end of March, 1972 include construction of 110 Kms of new embankments and 10 town protection works, river training works and raising and strengthening of existing embankments. These works aim at providing protection in a substantial degree to an area of about 1·6 lakh hectares.

The total outlay upto March, 1972 on these works is about Rs. 7 crores.

The important works, which are currently under execution are—(1) Scheme for protection of right bank of river Teesta from Mondalghat to Bibiganj, (2) Scheme for diversion of river Kerala for the protection of Jalpaiguri town, (3) Scheme for preventing diversion of the river Sil Torse into Chel and (4) Scheme for protection of Bijanbari town. The Mahananda Embankment Scheme (West Bengal) has recently been approved for implementation. Construction of an embankment on the left bank of the river Ganga to protect areas in the Malda district has also been approved for implementation, as a part of the Farakka Barrage Project.

Export Production Plan

3907. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is presently engaged in drawing up concrete export production plant in respect of items having maximum export potential; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Twelve Inter-Ministerial Working Groups have been set up to draw up concrete export production plans in respect of some specific commodity groups and to implement those plans.

(b) A statement giving the names of the Working Groups & Products with which they are concerned and their terms of reference is attached.

Statement

I. Names of the Working Groups

Group	Products	Remarks
Group-A	Pig Iron, Mild Steel, Tool Alloy & Special steel	The Chairman of the Working Groups are the Joint Secretarites of the Departments administratively concerned with the items.
Group-B	Electronic Equipment & components.	

1	2	3
Group-C-I	(i) Aluminium Metal	
Group-C-II	(ii) Petro-Chemicals & Derivatives thereof: Integrated Petro-chemicals complexes, Dyes & Intermediates, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals.	
	(iii) Plastic Resins & Manufactures.	
Group-D	Metallurigical Equipment Small & Cutting Tools, Hand Tools, Metal Cutting Machines, Metal Forming Machines, Chemical & Fertilizer Plants.	
Group-E	Automobile ancillaries.	
Group-F-I	Ferrous Castings and Forgings, Structural Steel fabrications.	
Group-F-II	Aluminium Metal Manufactures.	
Group-G	Sewing machines and Bicycles, Sewing Machine and Bicycle components.	
Group-H	Processed foods: Marine Products, Canned Fruits & Vegetables.	
Group-I	Leather & Leather Products, Rubber Manufactures including tyres and tubes.	
Group-J	Other selected products in the small scale sector.	

II Terms of Reference

The terms of reference for all the Working Groups are as follows :—

1. Pin point specific products with export potential within the group.
2. Review existing capacity and production including export production.
3. Build export elements.
4. Identify gaps in existing capacity in regard to ranges, specifications, quality and deficiency in quantity.
5. Plan at the micro level for diversification, expansion and creation of capacity with export component.
6. Overseas provision of production inputs and piloting of individual cases through production control system (Industrial Licensing, capital goods licensing and foreign collaboration) both for generating new production and for continuing existing production.
7. Develop information, reporting and reviewing systems for discharging functions at 1 to 6 above.

Extension of 407 Up from Saharsa Junction to Banmankhi Junction and back (North Eastern Railway)

3908. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to extend 407 Up from Saharsa Junction to Banmankhi Junction and back; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Yes, as an experimental measure for 3 Months from 1-5-1972.

Distribution of Tea Caddies

3909. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tea caddies of each size distributed through Calcutta and Delhi offices of the Board and the amount spent thereon during the last three years; and

(b) to whom these caddies were distributed in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C. GEORGE) (a) Distribution of Caddies of different sizes from Tea Board's Head Office in Calcutta and its regional Office in New Delhi and the amount spent thereon during the last three years are given below :—

Distribution from Head Office in Calcutta

Year	Animal/Bird No.	Large size	Medium size	Small size	Total No.	Value in Rs
1969-70	46	97	353	120	616	3828 55
1970-71	46	50	175	31	302	2308 59
1971-72	153	91	91	32	367	5015 73
		Distribution from Regional Office in Delhi				
1969	153	130	149	153	585	4106·57
1970	138	291	464	640	1533	8752·72
1971	203	481	191	203	1078	9567 49

Note : Figures according to financial year basis for Delhi Office are not readily available.

(b) Caddies were distributed/given to—

(i) Foreign dignitaries and members of delegations and trade missions who visited India from time to time.

(ii) Officials of Ministry of Foreign trade during their tour abroad for purposes of presentation; and

(iii) Government officials for presentation by them to important visitors and foreign dignitaries who called on them.

Circular Railway Project for Calcutta

3910 DR RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give clearance to the construction of circular railway project in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision; and

(c) when the construction work will start ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Wagon Building in West Bengal

3911 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of wagons for which the Central Government have placed orders with manufacturing firms located in West Bengal during 1971-72 ?

(b) whether the Central Government propose to allot 67 per cent of the others for manufacturing wagons with firms in West Bengal during 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) 4609 5 wagons in terms of four wheelers have been ordered on the Wagon Builders in West Bengal against 1971-72 Wagon Building Programme

(b) In order to revive the Wagon Building Industry particularly in West Bengal, it was decided by the Government that over and above the normal requirement of 8 000 wagons against 1972-73 Programme to be ordered on all Wagon Builders an additional 3 000 wagons in terms of four wheelers should be ordered on the Wagon Builders in West Bengal exclusively Accordingly out of 11,000 wagons in terms of four wheelers 772_ 5 wagons were ordered/offered to Wagon Builders in West Bengal Further out of the additional orders for 5,116 wagons in terms of four wheelers, 1,150 wagons have already been ordered on the West Bengal Wagon Builders and orders for 1729 5 wagons are under issue

Talcher Bimlagarh Railway Link

3912 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the engineering survey report of Talcher-Bimlagarh Rail link in Orissa has since been examined, and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Not yet

(b) The construction of this line can be considered only after the Report of the Study Group appointed by the Government for development of Malangtoli deposits is available

ग्राम कटिया स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) पर रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियो पर हमला

3913 **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेग कि

(क) क्या मार्च 1972 के अन्तिम सप्ताह मे पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के ग्राम कटिया स्टेशन पर रलवे सुरक्षा बल के कमचारियो पर कुछ गुण्डो द्वारा घातक हमला किया गया था, और उनकी राइफल छीन ली गई थी, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बार म सरकार न क्या कायवाही की है ?

रेल मत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) जी नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Machinery to check Corruption on Railways

3914 SHRI S C SAMANTA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the steps being taken to put a stop to corruption on the Railways

(b) whether there is any machinery within the framework of the Ministry which studies the problem and reports to the Ministry about the ways of its eradication, and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to set up some machinery for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

A full-fledged Vigilance Organisation functions on each of the zones of the Indian Railways and also in the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) for dealing with complaints/ allegations of corruption and malpractices against Railway Servants. All genuine complaints/allegations and information received are looked into and enquiries/ investigations as warranted are conducted. Apart from these investigations, the Vigilance Organisation also conducts on its own, preventive checks and selective studies with a view not only to unearth corrupt practices and bring to light the modus-operandi of and the scope for such corruption but also to help to plug the loopholes or lacunae in the Rules detected during such checks/ studies in the day-to-day working of the Railways. Such preventive checks are also conducted by the Vigilance Organisation jointly with the Special Police Establishment (S.P.E.). Investigations into complaints of malpractices and bribery against public servents (including Railway servants) are also conducted by the S.P.E.

2. The activities of the Vigilance Organisation on the Zonal Railways including the detection of lacunae in rules and procedure brought to light and action taken to rectify them are reported by such organisations to the Ministry of Railways in the form of monthly, quarterly and annual reports.

Negotiations with State Governments for Utilizing Surplus Electric Energy for Trains

3915. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations with various State Governments having surplus electrical energy are in progress for the use of their surplus power by Railways for running electric trains, and if so, the stage of negotiations;

(b) the names of the State Governments which are insisting on very high rates of electric supply to the Railways; and

(c) the areas contemplated to be put on the electric map of the Railways in the present and the next Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the Fourth Plan (1969-74), electric traction has already been introduced on the following sections :

(i) Rourkela-Durg Section of South Eastern Railway; and

(ii) Kanpur-Tundla Section of Northern Railway.

Further electric traction is expected to be introduced on Ahemedabad-Baroda Section of Western Railway and Panskura-Haldia Section of the South Eastern Railway.

In addition, electrification works are now in progress on the following sections and likely to be completed during the Fifth Five Year Plan :

(i) Baroda-Virar (Western Railway)

(ii) Tundla- Delhi (Northern Railway)

(iii) Waltair-Kirandul (South Eastern Railway)

(iv) Madras-Vijayawada (Southern & South Central Railways).

Further programme of electrification works to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

Expansion of Railway Workshop Kharagpur

3916. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for the expansion

of the Railway Workshop at Kharagpur (West Bengal),

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof, and

(c) when it is likely to be expanded ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) to (c) Some expansion schemes are being taken up at Kharagpur workshop to enable the workshop to deal with the more modern and sophisticated type of rolling stock including diesel locomotives electric loco bogie parts and the new ICF and BEML coaches

Particulars of the proposed schemes are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No L T—1848 72]

Export of Tobacco to U S S R

3917 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of FORIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered to purchase additional quantity of tobacco from India and

(b) if so, the quantity expected to be purchased by Soviet Union and the value thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) 15 000 tonnes of tobacco valued at Rs 16 0 crores (approximately) is expected to be exported to USSR during 1972 against 7,000 tonnes valued at Rs 5 5 crores exported during 1970-71 There is no offer from U S S R to purchase tobacco over and above the Trade Plan Provision for 1972

Inordinate Detention of Rail Wagons and Wagon shortage

3918 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether manufacture of additional goods wagons of different types besides tank-wagons has been ordered for programmed deliveries, and

(b) the break-up of the wagons ordered and the dates by which their deliveries are scheduled ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

Against 1971-72 and 1972-73 Wagon Building Programme, the number and type of wagons (other than Tank Wagons) ordered on Private Wagon Builders and their scheduled delivery dates are given below

1971-72 Wagon Building Programme
(Private Sector)

Type of wagons	Number ordered	Contract delivery date
BOXT	245	31-12-1972
BOY	350	31-12-1972
CR/CRT	1828	31-12-1972
BWT/A	101	30-6 1272
MBVG	120	31-12-1972
MBTPZ	225	31-12-1972
MBWZ	59	31 7-1972
1972 73 Wagon Building Programme		
BOXT	1360	31 3-1974
CRT	3214	31-3 1974
BOY	950	31-3 1974

Additional orders for the following types and quantity of wagons are being placed on the Private Wagon Builders

Type of wagons	Quantity	Delivery date
BOXT	706	31-3-1974
CRT	2677	31-3-1974
BVGT	210	31-3-1974

Railway Workshops 1971-72 Programme

NIL

1972-73 Programme

BOXT	–	150	Expected to be
CRT	–	500	completed by
BCX	—	115	March, 1974

Details of orders for Tank Wagons placed against 1971-72 and 1972-73 Programmes on Private Wagon Builders are as under

1971-72 Programme

Type of wagon	Number ordered	Delivery date
IPR	1333	31-12-1972
	792	30-4-1973

1972-73 Programme

IPR	1000	31-12-1973
	600	31-3-1974
	400	31-12-1972

No orders for Tank Wagons have been placed on Railway Workshops against 1971-72 and 1972-73 Programmes

Dual Policy by C C I.

3920 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India is on the one hand publicising every now and then that it is intensifying purchases of indigenous cotton to lend support to the prices and on the other hand privately negotiating with traders for selling cotton out of its stocks, thus accentuating panicky conditions in the market

(b) whether the prices of cotton had slumped and the farmers traders, banks, etc had lost faith in the Corporation as a result of such a dual policy, and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Ministry in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C. GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Setting up of Trade Centres in Kerala

3921. SHRI M M JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government had asked the Central Government for setting up Trade Centres at Ernakulam and other places in Kerala, and

(b) if so, the broad features of the suggestion made by the State Government and the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) The State Government authorities have put up a proposal for setting up a Trade Centre at Ernakulam for development of exports of products of Small Scale industries in Kerala State The proposal is under consideration of Government

Extension of Hydel Project at Devighat

3922 SHRI M M JOSEPH Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the decision of the Nepal Government to undertake the extension of the Indian-built hydel project at Devighat, and

(b) if so the broad out-line thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KURETI) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir However other alternatives are also under consideration and a final report is yet to be evolved

Export of Bicycles to U S. A

3923 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether demand for Indian bicycles is increasing in U S A , and

(b) the number of bicycles exported to the U S A during 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the amount of foreign exchange earned by this industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) During the period April '71 to January '72 (10 months), 8682 complete bicycles valued at Rs. 12·53 lakhs were exported to U. S. A. as compared to 13152 bicycles valued at Rs. 15 83 lakhs exported during 1970-71 (12 months). The Projects and Equipment Corporation of India have recently secured a firm contract for the supply of 60,000 three speed hub cycles, valued at U. S. $14,76,000 (*f. o. b.*) to U. S. A.

Central assisatnce to States for Irrigation Development

3924. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants given by the Central Government to the State Governments for the development of irrigation during the last three years, and

(b) the total area in acres covered by irrigation as on the 31st March, 1972 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Irrigation is a state subject and funds for construction of irrigation projects are Provided by the State Governments in their budgets within the framework of the overall developmental plans. Central assistance was given in the form of block loans and grants for the State plans as a whole and not related to any individual head or sector or project.

The total plan outlay of the States for the first three years of the Fourth Plan was Rs. 3456 crores, out of which Central assistance was Rs. 1950 crores The outlay made by the State Governments during these three years on major and medium irrigaation projects was Rs. 627 crores.

(b) The total area provided with irrigation facilities in the country by March, 1972 is about 100 million acres.

Outlay for Rural Electrification of Hill Districts of U. P.

3925. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation has prepared a comprehensive scheme for rural electrification of hill districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof alongwith the proposed outlay and time schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons for neglecting the area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The Rural Electrification Corporation have introduced special concessional terms for financing of rural electrification schemes submitted by the State Electricity Boards for specially under-developed hill areas. The Corporation has so far sanctioned one such scheme for Uttar Pradesh in respect of the Nainital District envisaging loan assistance of about Rs. 56 lakhs for the electrification of 215 villages and 109 pumpsets. The estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 77 lakhs and is expected to be completed within a period of 3 years from the date of its sanction in January, 1972.

Railway Line from Tanakpur to Bageshwar in Uttar Pradesh

3926. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to construct a 170 km. railway route in the Hill Districts of U. P., from Tanakpur (District Nainital) to Bageshwar (District Almora) at an estimated cost of the Rs. 20 crores; and

(b) if so, the time schedule for construction and whether it will be linked further with the Districts of Pauri-Garhwal, Tehri-Garhwal and Pithoragarh ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Jobs Undertaken by Water and Power Development Cousultancy Service

3927. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the jobs inside and outside India undertaken by the Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Limited since its inception;

(b) the number of assignments both inside and outside India that have been completed so far,

(c) the earnings of the Company on the assignments completed; and

(d) the total fees for the assignments to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) For rPojects within the country, the Water & Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Limited (WAPCOS) was entrusted with the work regarding the preparation of the feasibility report for the Northern Region Load Despatch Station. In addition the assignment undertaken by the Company include chemical analysis of raw and demineralised water for Barauni Power Station in Bihar; storage for the tailing dam for the Bailadila Deposit Project as desired by the National Industrial Development Corporation; additional water supply for expansion of plant of the Travancore Titanium Products Limited, Kerala; studies relating to fresh water sources for Greater Bombay; advice required by the Damoder Valley Corporation relating to the Konar Dam; and enquiries concerning the Manjira Water Supply Scheme at Hyderabad. In the international sphere, the services of W. A. P. C. O. S. were availed of in Malawi in connection with land surveys; Sumatra for the Wampoo Flood Control Project in respect of which the Asian Development Bank availed of the services of a senior expert deputed by the Company; Afghanistan for feasibility studies for some micro-hydel schemes including the preparation of project designs and estimates for two power stations; and by the National Industrial Development Corporation in connection with their assignment in Iran. The Company has been entrusted with feasibility studies for the Mak Nao Project in Laos. Assistance has been provided by W. A. P. C. O. S. to the Zambia Electric Supply Corporation and Tehran Regional Electric Company for selection of Indian engineers. It also arranged for provision of services of engineering experts for work in Tanzania, Thailand and Nigeria.

(b) and (c). Apart from minor assignments of technical advice, the comany has completed four assignments abroad and three in India. The Corporation earned about Rs. 79000 out of which an amount of Rs. 56000 is in foreign exchange.

(d) About Rs. 15·25 lakhs are expected from assignments not yet completed including about Rs. 7 lakhs in foreign exchange.

Setting up of Regional Load Despatching Stations

3928. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how many Regional Load Despatching Stations to enable integrated operation of the power system in the various regions have been established;

(b) the total number of such stations with their location to be established throughout the country; and

(c) when this work is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINSTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) (a) to (c). To enable operation of power systems in the regions, efforts are being made to establish Four regional Load Despatching Stations at Delhi (Badarpur) for the Northern Region, at Bangalore for the Southern Region, at Bombay (Kalwa) for the Western Region and at Calcutta (Howrah)

for the Eastern Region The establishment of the Regional Load Despatching Stations will be phased to suit the system needs and requirement, the more sophisticated equipment like automatic control etc. being installed later. The first phase of the establishment of Northern and Southern Regional Load Despatching Stations which is being taken in hand is expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan/early in Fifth Plan. Similar stations in the other Regions are also likely to be taken up during the Fourth Plan after the proposals are finalised.

Free Food and Break-Down Allowance to Essential Category Staff of S & T Department

3929. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Signal and Tele-communication sta are required to attend to Railway Accidents and Break-downs like derailments, trailing through of points and damaging of level crossing gates;

(b) whether the staff of other Departments while attending to accidents or breakdowns are allowed free food and Breakdown allowance and the Signal and Telecommunication staff attending to the same job are denied these facilities and benefits; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes, if necessary.

(b) and (c). Breakdown allowance is not sanctioned to staff of all other Departments, but only to a small number of specifically earmarked personnel among the staff of running sheds, carriage and wagon sheds and relief train electrical units at junctions where relief trains are stationed They are compulsorily to accompany the Relief trains on call.

Other staff of all Departments including Signal & Telecommunication Department actually detailed to attend breakdown duties are granted free food during the period they are engaged in breakdown duties and also allowed certain concessions in relaxation of the normal rules for reckoning travelling to and from the site of the accident for purposes of hours of work and eligibility for Daily allowance.

Since the staff of the Signal and Telecommunication Department are treated in the same manner as the generality of staff of other Departments, there is no discrimination to their disadvantage. Earmarked staff of the running shed, carriage and wagon shed and electrical relief train unit at the location of the relief train are however on a different footing being in charge of the relief train equipment and hence are paid a breakdown allowance.

Accommodation for Signal and Telecommunication Staff, Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

3930. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the staff posted to maintain the Signal and Telecommunication equipment at Okhla, Safdarjang, Tilak Bridge. Sahibabad Jind, Budladha, Tughlakabad, Ganaur, Sirhind etc. in Delhi Division are required to attend to the failures of Signalling and Telecommunications equipments; at any time during day or night;

(b) whether this staff is in 'Essential' category in regard to provision of Railway accommodation;

(c) whether the staff at the places are not provided with Railway accommodation nearer to their place of duty; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and what action the Administration propose to take to solve this grievance of the staff ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Railway accommodation is provided to the extent available. Essential staff are allotted Quarters according to availability and their turn in the waiting list.

Construction of new quarters is taken up annually on a programme basis according to availability of funds.

Use of Photographs of Chief of Army staff in Darbhanga Bye-Election to Lok Sabha

3931. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether photographs of the Chief of the Army Staff were used in the eampaign for bye-election to the Lok Sabha from Darbhanga Parliamentary constituency;

(b) if so, the names of the candidates who used the photographs; and

(c) whether any action was taken by Government under the Llection Law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) The Government and the Election Commission have no information either from the contesting candidates or the State authorities regarding the use of the photographs of the Chief of the Army Staff, in the bye-election to Lok Sabha from the Darbhanga Parliamentary Constituency.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Firing by R. P. F. Personnel at Khirai Railway Station (South Eastern Railway)

3932. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reason for firing by Railway Protection Force personnel at Khirai Station on the South Eastern Railway in West Bengal resulting in the death of four men including a student and a gangman on the 27th March, 1972; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to stop the recurrence of such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) In a personal quarrel between some gangman and Railway Protection Force Armed Wing men, some gangmen received injuries. Subsequently a number of gangmen and villagers including students assembled there and assaulted th Railway Protection Force men who got panicky. Apprehending that their rifles will be snatched away and their lives exposed to danger, they opened fire resulting in death of three persons and injury to a few others.

(b) Railway Protection Force posted there have been withdrawn to bring back normally. The accused Rakshaks are under Police custody and have been placed under suspension pending further investigation. Suitable instructions have been issued to the Railway Protection Force staff to be more tactful and tolerant in their dealings with the people.

Slow Progress of Canal Projects in Rajasthan

3933. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for appointment of a Committee to probe into the slow pragress of the Canal Schemes in Rajasthan and to recommend measures to utilise the Beas water that continues to flow into Pakistan two years after Indus waters treaty obligations are over; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWLR (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rail Wagons for Kapadvanj Railway Station (Western Railway)

3934. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great shortage of rail wagons at Kapadvanj railway Station

for transportation of cotton resulting in slump in cotton prices and difficulties to traders; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to solve the wagon shortage there ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) The loading is being done currently. During the period from 1st January to 17th April, 1972. 121 wagons were loaded as compared to 117 wagons loaded during the corresponding period of last year and no demand was pending compliance on 17.4.1972.

Discussion with Delegation of Gujarat Chamber of Commerce Regarding working of Tarapur Atomic Power Station

3935. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an eight-member delegation of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce visited New Delhi and had discussions with him in regard to the working of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station; and

(b) if so, the points discussed and the outcome of the discussion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) . (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A delegation of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry called on the Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power on 25th March, 1972 and discussed various matters regarding power shortage conditions in Gujarat. During the discussions, the difficulties faced by the Tarapur Atomic Power Station, which is managed by the Atomic Power Authority, were also briefly recounted. The different projects in hand for improving the power supply position in Gujarat were reviewed. This included progress on the installation of two sets each of 140 MW capacity at Dhuvaran thermal power station and construction of inter-State lines linking Gujarat power system with the neighbouring States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The question of improving supplies of fuel oil and gas to Dhuvaran power station to enable the maximum power generation possible from the existing generating sets and the location of a new atomic power station in Saurashtra were also discussed. The delegation was apprised of the action being taken by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power on these points. The delegation noted that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power were making efforts for improvement of the power situation in Gujarat on several fronts.

Power Shortage in Gujarat

3936. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI D. D. DESAI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether work on war fooding has been started on nine power projects in Gujarat to meet the power shortage in that State;

(b) what are the other measures that the Central Government have asked the State Government to take to solve the acute problem; and

(c) whether the Central Government have directed the State Government to impose a 25 per cent cut in power supply to the hightension consumer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a). The Gujarat Electricity Board had taken up for execution the installation of nine generating units totalling 754 MW to enable them to meet the demand at the end of the Fourth Plan :—

1. 4 Nos. generating sets of 75 MW each at Ukai Hydro.

2. 1 No. generating set of 120 MW at Ukai Thermal.

3. 2 Nos. generating sets of 140 MW each at Dhuvaran.

4. 2 Nos. gas turbines of 27 MW each at Dhuvaran.

Total:—9 Nos. generating units totalling 754 MW

Of these nine generating sets, two gas turbine sets totalling 54 MW have been commissioned. The first generating set of 140 MW at Dhuvaran has been installed and is under going commissioning tests. It will be immediately followed by the commissioning of the second set The other sets are being expedited to the extent possible.

(b) Surplus power has been arranged from Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Additional fuel oil supplies have also been arranged for Dhuvaran Power Station to enable maximum generation at the station. The State has also been asked to expedite commissioning of power generating sets under erection.

(c) The State authorities had on their own imposed a 25% cut on power consumption in March 1972 on the high tension consumers which has since been reduced to 16%. The Centre has been kept informed.

Export of Molasses

3937. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of molasses exported from India during the last three years and yearwise f. o. b. realisations;

(b) The States from which molasses was exported with quantities and ports of shipment; and

(c) what the ex-factory price was paid to sugar factories for the molasses procured for export ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a). The quantity of molasses exported from India during the last three years and yearwise f. o. b. realisations were as follows :

Year	Qty. exported (tonne)	FOB realisation (Rs. lakhs)
1968-69	1,640	14 54
1969-70	2,069	12·45
1970-71	1,23,870	162·29
1971-72 (upto Oct. '71)	35,993	48·45

(b) This Ministry does not maintain such statistics.

(c) Ex-factory price paid to sugar factories :—

The prices paid to individual sugar factories varied depending upon the quality of molasses, the distance of the sugar mills from rail-head/loading port and f. o. b. export realisation etc. The minimum and maximum prices paid during the last 3 years are given below :

Year	Minimum price	Maximum price
1969-70	Rs. 10 per tonne	Rs. 40 per tonne
1970-71	Rs. 8 „ „	Rs. 40 „ „
1971-72	Rs 8 „ „	Rs. 22 „ „

Import and Export of Alcohol

3938. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the quantity of alcohol exported from and imported into India during the last three years and the f. o. b. price realised for exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINSTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :

Year	Import	Exports	f. o. b. price of exports
	(in Litre)	(Litres)	(in Rupees)
1968-69	8,13,320	12,181	30,884
1969-70	13,09,290	8,077	40,518
1970-71	2,51,752	11,329	75,818

Shortage of Fruit Parcels from Wagons on Kela Siding at New Delhi Railway Station

3939. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that damage/deficiency messages are issued by the parcel staff on 'Kela' Siding of New Delhi Railway Station for the shortage of fresh fruit parcels from the wagons with seals intact, with the connivance of merchants;

(b) if so, the amount of claims paid due to the shortages shown from such wagons during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue instructions for preparation of test wagons at the booking and sealing stations to check these losses in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a). No such case has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Complaint against Booking Clerk Meerut City Station

3940. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a complaint was received by the Government Railway Police, Meerut City, against a Booking Clerk of Meerut City Station from a passenger who was allegedly cheated while purchasing the ticket in January, 1972; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A complaint was received by Government Railway Police Meerut City on 8-2-1972 from a passenger who was cheated,

(b) Government Railway Police, Meerut City registered a case under section 420 Indian Penal Code and 120 Railway Act on 8-2-1972 against Booking Clerk Shri Tara Chand of Meerut City, who surrendered himself in the Court and was released on bail. The case is under investigation.

Wool Combing Capacity

3941. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total wool combing capacity now operative in the country outside the woollen mills having their own wool-combing facilities but including their spare capacities over and above their own requirements;

(b) whether the Textile Commissioners Organisation or Government have made any arrangements for the utilisation of the available wool combing facilities for the benefit of woollen textile industry in general, particularly for the smaller woollen mills and wool powerloom industry; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue instructions for preparation of test wagons at the booking and sealing stations to check these losses in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The total sanctioned capacity for commission combing is 38·3 million lbs. per annum. Out of this, 5 mill. lbs. sanctioned to all India Wool Combers Cooperative Society Limited, Ludhiana, is not operative. Hence the operative commission combing capacity is 33·3 million lbs. So far as captive combing units are concerned they were permitted to undertake commission combing only for a period of six months ending 25th February, 1971. After this date no extensions for this facility have been given by the Textile Commissioner.

(b) Textile Commissioner's Office has made the following arrangements for utilisation of the available wool combing facilities for the benefit of the woollen textile industry in general :

Instructions have been issued to all the combing units to the effect that half of the total effective wool combing capacity available with each individual comber should be reserved exclusively for combing of such raw material as are specifically to be utilised in the manufacture of goods intended for exports against firm orders or are required for Defence against D. G. S. and D. contracts. Where a comber has both noble and french combing capacity, the 50% reservation of capacity for export and Defence purposes would apply separately to noble and french combers. Combing of raw material consignments is to be undertaken strictly on first come first served basis. Priority combing for exporters and Defence suppliers on the one hand and for remaining on the other hand should be followed separately on first come first served basis.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

S. No.	State	Commission combing	Cpative combing	Total (in Million Lbs.)
1.	West Bengal	13·00	Nil	13·00
2.	Maharashtra	1·50	3·60	5·10
3.	U. P.	3·00	3·75	6·75
4.	Chandigarh	4·50	Nil	4·50
5.	Rajasthan	3·00	Nil	3·00
6.	Haryana	0 80	Nil	0·80
7.	Punjab	12·50	3·88	16·38
	Total :	38·30	11·23	49·53

Power Crisis in West Bengal

3942. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have had any discussions with the West Bengal State Electricity Board or the West Bengal Government about the steps for remedying the power crisis in the State;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any request from the West Bengal Government or the West Bengal State Electricity Board to make more power available to them from outside sources or for additional equipment for increasing their own generating capacity; and

(c) if so, Union Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KURELL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of West Bengal have submitted the following schemes for augmenting the power availability in the State :

(i) Installation of second hand diesel generating sets totalling 4·7 MW at Siliguri, Cooch-Bihar, Dhirpada and Jalpaiguri power stations as a short term measure.

(ii) Extension to the Bandel thermal power station by the addition of a 200 MW generating unit.

(iii) Import of diesel generating sets totalling 12 MW for supplementing the installed capacity in North-Bengal.

(iv) Setting up of a new thermal power station at Kolaghat with two units of 200 MW each

(c) While the scheme mentioned at (i) above has been implemented, the other three schemes are under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission

Besides it is proposed to set up a thermal power station at Dalkhola with two sets of 120 mw each in the central Sector for meeting the power requirements of North Bengal and North Bihar

गाडियो में कोयले तथा डीजल तेल की खपत

3943 **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** क्या **रेल** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों मे रेल गाडियो मे वर्षवार कितने मूल्य तथा मात्रा मे कोयले एव डीजल तेल की खपत हुई,

(ख) चालू वर्ष के लिए इनके अनुमान मूल्य क्या है, और

(ग) व्यय मे हाने वाले अन्तर के क्या कारण है और इस बारे म क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) कर्षण के लिए उपभोग किये गये कोयले और डीजल तेल की मात्रा—

वर्ष	कायला दस लाख मीटरिक टन मे	डीजल तेल दस लाख लिटर मे
1969-70 (वास्तविक)	15 22	536
1970-71 (वास्तविक)	14 32	566
1971-72 (सशोधित अनुमान)	14 43	627
1972-73 (बजट अनुमान)	14 18	683

(ख) कर्षण के लिए ईधन की लागत

वर्ष	कर्षण क प्रयोजन से उपभोग किये गये कोयले, डीजल तेल और बिजली की कुल लागत। (करोड रुपयो मे)
1969-70 (वास्तविक)	151 17
1670-71 (वास्तविक)	146·93
1971-72 (सशोधित अनुमान)	154 50
1972-73 (बजट अनुमान)	158 94

(ग) अन्तर के कारण और इस बारे मे की जा रही कार्रवाई

उत्तरोत्तर डीजलीकरण के कारण उक्त वर्षों मे कायले की खपत मे कमी और डीजल तेल की खपत म वृद्धि हुई है। प्रारम्भिक यातायात मे गिरावट के कारण 1970-71 के दौरान कोयले की खपत मे और उपयोग किये गये कुल ईधन के मूल्य मे उल्लेखनीय कमी हुई।

ईंधन की किफायत के संबंध में रेलों पर पूरा ध्यान किया जाता है इस बारे में उठाये गये कदमों में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ ईंधन की किस्म और उसकी खपत पर नियंत्रण, नुकसान या बरबादी की रोकथाम, रेल इंजनों का उपयुक्त अनुरक्षण और कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण शामिल है ।

Shifting of Railway Service Commission from Bombay to Nagpur

3944. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Service Commission at Bombay is being shifted to Nagpur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it will affect the interests of the candidates from backward areas of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The decision was taken in response to demands for locating Railway Service Commissions in more central places and in pursuance of my statement in the House on 15.6. 1971 while winding up the discussions on demands for grants (Railways) 1971-72.

(c) No.

Appointment of Public Relation Officer in Foreign Trade Ministry

3945. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Rules have been framed under the Proviso of Article 309 of the Constitution for appointment to the posts of Public Relations Officers in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices;

(b) if so, whether he will lay on the Table of the House a copy thereof;

(c) the manner in which the appointment to these posts have been made presently; and

(d) whether the Union Public Service Commission had been consulted and their approval sought to these appointments and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The Recruitment Rules for the post of Public Relations Officers in this Ministry are being framed in consultation with the Deptt. of Personnel and the Union Public Service Commission. The information in respect of the attached and subordinate offices is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) On *Ad-hoc* basis, so far as the post in the Main Ministry is concerned.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Introduction of a Night Train from Dharamnagar and Silchar to Lumding

3946. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1298 on the 28th March, 1972 and state :

(a) whether the train No. 203/204 does not run through Badarpur-Lumding during night;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce extra trains from Dharmanagar and Silchar to Lumding and Gauhati during night; and

(c) if so, an outline of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, 203 Up/204 Dn. Passenger trains do run during night on Lumding-Badarpur section. No. 203 leaves Badarpur at 19·00 hrs. and reaches Lumding at 5·00 hrs. No. 204 leaves Lumding at 18·45 hrs. and arrives Badarpur at 5·05 hrs, thereby effecting

appreciable reduction in waiting hours at Lumding for connection with Assam Mail.

(b) No, but No 201/202 Silchar-Gauhati Passenger is being extended to New Bongaigaon.

(c) Does not arise

तम्बाकू के लिए विपणन बोर्ड

3947. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या तम्बाकू का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए तथा उसकी बिक्री और निर्यात के लिए एक विपणन केन्द्र स्थापित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस बोर्ड की स्थापना कब तक की जायेगी ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (ग). तम्बाकू उद्योग के सभी पहलुओं की देख-भाल करने के लिए एक तम्बाकू बोर्ड बनाने की प्रस्थापना विचाराधीन है ।

जवाँवाला सिटी रेलवे स्टेशन (काँगड़ा घाटी) का स्थानान्तरण

3948 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा

क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने पोंग बाँध के निर्माण के कारण जवाँवाला शहर (काँगडा घाटी) रेलवे स्टेशन का स्थानातरण करने के लिए नए रेलवे स्टेशन का विर्माण करने तथा नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए तीन वर्ष पूर्व लगभग 25 एकड भूमि अधिग्रहीत की थी;

(ख) क्या रेलवे स्टेशन का स्थानान्तरण करने तथा नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त योजनाओं के स्थगित होने के कारण भूमि को उनके मालिकों को वापिस करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) से (ग). जवाँवाला शहर अपने वर्तमान स्थान से नहीं हटाया जा रहा इसलिए इस उद्देश्य के लिए किसी भी भूमि का अधिग्रहण नहीं किया जा रहा । हाँ, जवाँवाला शहर और गुलेर के बीच छोटी लाइन के पुन सरेखण के संबंध मे स्टेशन यार्ड के विकास तथा कार्यालयों, कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान, भण्डार यार्ड, सब स्टेशन आदि बनाने के लिए स्टेशन की वर्तमान स्थिति की लगभग 24 एकड भूमि का जुलाई, 1971 मे अधिग्रहण किया गया था । यद्यपि व्यास बाँध प्राधिकारियों द्वारा रेल प्रशासन को अपेक्षित भूमि सौंपने मे विलम्ब हो गया है, लेकिन पुन: सरेखण के काम को बन्द करने का कोई विचार नहीं है । अत उस भूमि को उनके मालिकों को लौटाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता जिसका जवाँवाला शहर और गुलेर के बीच पुन: सरेखण के संबंध मे अपेक्षित सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए जवाँवाला शहर स्टेशन पर अधिग्रहण किया गया है ।

Wagons for Movement of Cement to Tripura

3949 SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that owing to non-availability of wagons, cement cannot be transported to Tripura; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allocate the required number of wagons for carrying cement to Tripura before the onset of monsoon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) It is not a fact that owing to non-availability of wagons cement cannot be transported to Tripura. During January, February and March '72, 156 wagons were loaded with cement for Tripura State on the South Eastern, Eastern and Central Railways.

(b) On account of heavy strain on the Railway system in the Eastern sector during the major part of the last financial year due to very heavy movement of foodgrains for refugees into the sector, due to unsatisfactory law & order situation in the area and difficulties in movement across Farakka due to adverse riverine conditions, movement of cement into Tripura, like movement of other general goods, was affected. with the opening of the bridge across Farakka and the gradual reduction in the number of special moves for Defence, every effort is being made to move the required quantity of cement into this State.

Posts of Assistants in Railway Board

3950. SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of permanent and temporary posts of Assistants under the Railway Board which existed on 1st March, 1972 and the number of permanent and temporary posts out of these required to be filled up by direct recruits from the U. P. S. C. as per the Extant Orders;

(b) the number of the U. P. S. C. selected direct recruits actually in position on 1st March, 1972 against permanent and temporary posts of Assistants;

(c) the number of permanent and temporary vacancies of one year's duration for which the requisition has been sent to the U. P. S. C. for filling them up on the basis of the forthcoming Assistants Grade Examination in June, 1972; and

(d) if vacancies so intimated to the U. P. S. C. fall short of the existing number of vacancies meant for direct recruits, the reason therefor and when the remaining vacancies are likely to be filled up ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The sanctioned strength of Assistants in the Railway Board's Office as on 1·3·72 was 359 permanent and 95 temporary posts. As per the Railway Board Secretariat Service Rules, 50% of the permanent posts i. e., 180 are required to be filled by direct recruitment through the examination conducted by the U. P. S. C.

(b) 138 permanent, 16 temporary including 5 due to join shortly.

(c) 8 against permanent posts.

(d) The shortfall will be made good during the subsequent recruitment years.

Transfer Policy Regarding Class I and Class II Officers

3951. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether maximum period of stay at one place has been prescribed for officers of class I and II, and

(b) if so, the gist of the orders issued in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No period of stay at one place has been prescribed for officers of Class I and II; transfers are effected according to administrative requirements.

(b) There are no orders regarding the period of stay at one place for officers of Class I and Class II nor are any such orders considered necessary.

Import Licence for Tallow

3952. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the firms which have been given licences for importing mutton tallow and other tallow for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) whether separate licences are given to these Companies for importing other tallow which is also used in manufacture of soap ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Import of Mutton tallow has been canalised through State Trading Corporation during 1971-72 and 1972-73. The imported material is distributed to actual users by the canalising agency on the recommendations of the sponsoring authorities or as replenishment under the import policy for registered exporters. Information regarding the names of firms to whom mutton tallow has been released during 1971-72 and 1972-73 is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House. The Import of other types of tallow is not permitted.

Supply of Tank Wagons to Rayalseema Region of Andhra Pradesh

3953. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether large quantities of vegetable oil are being booked from Gooti, Anantpur, Guntakalam, Yerra guntala, Tadpatri in the South and South Central Railways;

(b) whether representations have been made for supply of adequate number of tank wagons; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Action has been taken to step up loading to meet the increased demands. Loading of vegetable oil in tank wagons on the Southern and South Central Railways has increased by 58·8% during 1971-72 as compared to the loading during 1969-70. The co-operation of the trade has been requested to reduce the heavy terminal delays at some of the destinations, so that the loading could be improved further. Action has also been taken to press additional tank wagons into service, where necessary.

Representation against Inadequate Supply of Wagons to Andhra Pradesh

3954. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether large quantities of minerals such as Barytes, Soapstone, Slabs, Limestone Lumps and Chips and Yellow Ochre are being booked from Veldurthi, Betamcheral, Malkapuram in Andhra Pradesh on the metre gauge line of the South Central Railways to many important industries both in the public and private sectors including the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation in far off places;

(b) whether there has been an irregular and inadequate supply of wagons affecting the industries and also creating financial difficulties for the mine owners; and

(c) whether representations have been made by individuals in this regard, and, if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Some representations have been received for increased supply of wagons for movement of limestone, Slabs, Soapstone, etc., from Betamcherla, Malkapuram and Veldurthi stations. The total loading of these commodities from these stations in the current year is more. During the period from 1st January to 10th April 1972, 2591 wagons were loaded as compared to 1443 wagons during the corresponding period of last year. Every effort is being made to step up the loading further.

दामोदर घाटी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार के लिए सिंचाई की योजना

3955. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दामोदर घाटी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार में सिंचाई की कोई योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). बिहार सरकार ने तिलैया और कोनार जलाशयों से दामोदर घाटी में जल के व्यपवर्तन का प्रस्ताव रखा है जिससे गया में लगभग 1,44,000 एकड़ और हजारीबाग में 1,70,000 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होगी ।

इन प्रस्तावों मे कुछ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पहलू निहित हैं और इनके तय हो जाने के पश्चात ही इन प्रस्तावों के कार्यान्वयन पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

Demands of N P.C.C. Workers Union

3956. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether 48 workers, with a service record of 10 to 15 years of National Projects Construction Corporation, Agra were retrenched;

(b) whether the National Projects Construction Corporation Workers Union, has made a demand that the retrenched workers should be taken back;

(c) whether the workers of the Corporation's Central Workshop, are on strike from the 22nd March, 1972; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (d). Due to substantial reduction of work at the Central Workshop and Stores of the National Projects Construction Corporation (N.P.C.C.) at Agra, 48 workmen who were found surplus had to be retrenched from 1-2-1972. None of them had completed 10-15 years of service. The Members of the N.P.C.C. Workers' Union which had demanded *inter alia* reinstatement of these workers went on strike from 22-3-1972. The strike was called off on 18-4-1972.

The workmen have been paid retrenchment compensation and benefits admissible under the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Disputes Act. In addition they were paid wages for 3 months, 15 days as ex-gratia. These terms were accepted by the retrenched workers.

Memorandum From General Secretary, National Products Construction Corporation, Agra

3957. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum has been received from the General Secretary, National Projects Construction Corporation, Agra, the District Labour Federation and the Secretary Labour, Sub-Committee of District Congress Committee, Agra,

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points made in the Memorandum related to the losses incurred by the National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) and retrenchment of 48 workers of the NPCC Central Workshop at Agra.

(c) The main contributary factors leading to the losses of the NPCC are the provision of ilde depreciation of machinery, payment of idle labour on account of gradual retrenchment of surplus labour because of completion of works; payment of interest on borrowings to meet the lack of working capital. Various steps have been taken to improve the working of NPCC. These include *inter alia*, disposal of unserviceable and surplus machinery; retrenchment of surplus labour, improvement in the field inspection of works undertaken by the Corporation and cost control. Besides a drive has been launched for obtaining new works in order to increase the out-

turn of the Corporation. Due to reduction of work in the NPCC Central workshop at Agra, 48 workmen who were found surplus had to be retrenched. These workmen have been paid retrenchment compensation and benefits admissible under the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Disputes Act. In addition they were paid wages for 3 months and 15 days as ex-gratia. These retrenched workmen have accepted these terms.

Central Assistance to Kerala for Power Projects

3958. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount proposed to be given by the Central Government to the State of Kerala for power projects in the State during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount actually given by the Central Government to the State of Kerala ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N. KUREEL) : (a) Since the commencement of the Fourth Plan, Central Assistance to State Plan schemes is being given in the form of block loans and grants towards their overall Plan expenditure and not for any specific projects. The total Central Assistance allotted to Kerala for the Fourth Plan is Rs. 175 crores. In addition, loan assistance outside the State Plan is also given under the Centrally — sponsored scheme for construction of inter-State transmission lines based on actual expenditure.

(b) The Central assistance given to Kerala upto the end of 1971-72 is Rs. 97.68 crores for State Plan schemes. Rs. 0.55 crores were given to the State for inter-State transmission lines under the Centrally-sponsored schemes.

Closure of Cashew Factories in Kerala

3959 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cashew factories closed down in Kerala during 1970-71 and by the end of 1971;

(b) the reasons for their closure; and

(c) the number of factories reopened and what action is being taken in regard to the remaining ones ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) 251 cashew factories were closed in Kerala during 1970-71 and 34 factories remained closed by the end of 1971.

(b) The salient reasons were :

(i) Want of raw cashew nuts; and

(ii) Financial stringency.

(c) 217 factories re-opened in 1971. A loan of Rs. 20 lakhs to Kerala Government, and 90 days' credit of Rs. 20 lakhs to Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation, have been made available to help reopen, the closed factories.

New Plan to improve Export Trade of Cashew and Pepper

3960. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by Government during the last three years by export of cashew and pepper; and

(b) whether Government have any new plan to improve the export trade in regard to cashew and pepper, and if so, an outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a)

(In crores of Rs.)

Year	Cashew Exports	Pepper Exports	Total
1969-70	57·42	16·2	73·62
1970-71	52·06	15·2	67·26
1971-72 (Provisional)	61·73	14·8	76·53
	171·21	46·2	217·41

(b) Following steps have been taken to improve the export trade in respect of cashew and pepper :

(1) *Cashew* : On the recommendations of Ministry of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Agriculture has launched a crash programme under a centrally sponsored scheme, costing about Rs. 1 crore, in the remaining period of the Fourth Plan, for raising production of raw cashewnuts. It is expected that under this scheme, an additional area of 10,000 hectares will be brought under cashew plantation.

(2) *Pepper :* India has signed Pepper Community Agreement with Indonesia and Malaysia with a view to taking such collective measures by the major pepper producing countries as would ensure overall strengthening of the pepper economy, and also lead to longer exports.

Plan to Protect Kerala From Floods

3961. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any concrete scheme to protect Kerala State from devastation caused by floods;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the time by which it will be completed; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala had formulated in 1963, a draft plan for flood control in the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.4 crores. The important categories of works included in the Plan and their cost are as follows :

	(Rs. in crores)
(i) Storage Reservoirs	Rs. 1.48
(ii) Embankments	Rs. 3.43
(iii) improvement of channels and drainage	Rs. 10.04
(iv) River Training Works	Rs. 2.47
(v) Diversion and cut offs	Rs. 2.46

The draft plan had been examined in the Central Water and Power Commission and the State Government had been requested to revise the plan taking into account the experience of floods subsequent to 1963. The revised plan is yet to be finalised by the State Gavernment. Pending finalisation of the Plan, protection measures, as considered necessary in the vulnerable areas, are being implemented as part of the State Plan.

Strength of Commercial Clerks in Booking, Parcel and Goods Offices Dhanbad Station (Eastern Railway)

3962. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total sanctioned cadre strength of Commercial Clerks in each grade, separately in Booking, Parcel and Goods Offices of Dhanbad Station of Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of the Commercial Clerks, "Permanent and Officiating" in the Grade of Rs. 150-240 posted in Booking and Parcel Office at the station and the dates from which the said staff are officiating; and

(c) the outline of rules framed by the Railways to give officiating chance to the station staff ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Exports to EEC Countries and the U. K.

3963. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the gist of the memorandum, *aide memoire*, etc., submitted by the Government of India to the EEC and its members during the last three years;

(b) the volume of our exports to EEC since 1969 and the various tariff and non-

tariff barriers which our goods face in the EEC;

(c) the Common External Tariffs on items of interest to India and the concessions enjoyed by the Associates in these items; and

(d) the Commonwealth Preferences enjoyed by the India at present in the British Market and the future arrangements for such preferences after Britain joins the EEC ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The Memoranda, *aides memorie* and other representations by India to the European Economic Community stress India's desire and need for establishment of closer trade and commercial relationship with the EEC. The type of arrangement envisaged in this behalf is a Commercial Cooperation Agreement with the Community. The objective of the proposed Commercial Co-operation Agreement between India and EEC would be the achievement of a better balance in trade exchanges between the EEC and India by improvement of Conditions of access to the EEC market for Indian products, particularly for products like jute manufactures, coir products, cotton textiles, unmanufactured tobacco whose imports from India suffer disadvantages under the existing policies of the EEC and for products like handloom cotton and silk textiles goods, handicrafts, the trade in which requires special facilities.

(b) and (c). The volume of our exports to the European Economic Community during the last three years from 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 has been of the order of Rs. 111 crores, Rs. 101 crores and Rs. 99 crores respectively.

Two statements I and II giving details of the tariff and non-tariff barriers for imports from India in the EEC markets are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-1849/72]

Generally, products originating in the Associated states are admitted into the EEC markets free of customs duties and charges. The Community accords more favourable treatment for its imports from the Associatad States than the general treatment given to import of such products originating in third countries.

(d) In February 1972 the Government of India requested in separate *aides memorie* to both EEC and British Government to maintain the advantages now available to India in the British market during the interim period upto 31st January, 1975 pending negotiation of arrangements between the enlarged Community and India providing appropriate solutions to India's trade problems.

Development of Handicrafts under Central Scheme

3964. SHRI RAM SWARUP : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount provided for the development of Handicrafts under Central schemes in Fourth Plan;

(b) how much has been utilised so far and if there is any shortfall, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to utilise the funds for establishing employment of craftsmen in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The total Plan outlay under the "Handicrafts" for the Central Schemes under the Fourth Plan is Rs. 8 crores which has been placed at the disposal of the All India Handicrafts Board and the State Governments. During 1969-70 and 1971-72, about Rs. 40·75 lakhs have been utilised. Though there has been a shortfall in the utilisation, it is essentially due to a limited number of new schemes put down by the State Governments. However, the All India Handicrafts Board have under taken various programmes/schemes relating to Quality Production of Handicrafts, Export Promotion, Design Development, Training, Marketing, Research, Improved Tools and Techniques, Credit, Exhibitions and Publicity which aim at generating more demand

for handicrafts both within the country and outside India. All these efforts are directed towards creating more employment of craftsmen.

Marketing facilities for Craft Concentration areas

3965. SHRI RAM SWARUP : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in handicrafts sector there is no marketing service facility even in craft concentration areas exporting goods worth five to ten crore rupees;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide suitable marketing service facility in such areas; and

(c) the number of crafts concentration areas having export potential of more than a crore of rupees and how many of them are proposed to be covered during the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Marketing facilities for handicrafts are available though the various Emporia run by the Central and the State Governments and private organisations. The total number of such emporia is about 220 in the country. The craft concentration areas with an export potential of more than a crore of rupees are as follows:

1. Bhadohi (Mirzapur)
2. Saharanpur
3. Moradabad
4. Farrukhabad
5. Jaipur
6. Trivandrum
7. Varanasi
8. Bombay
9. Ahmedabad
10. Srinagar

The All India Handicrafts Board have opened two Market Extension Centres at Moradabad and Nagarcoil and a few more are proposed to be started.

Promotion to Clerks Grade I in Accounts Department (Western Railway)

3966. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in cases of promotion from clerk grade II to clerk grade I in the Accounts Department of Western Railway recommendations of the Shankar Saran Award, i e. 75 per cent from the qualified staff and 25 per cent from the unqualified staff are adhered to;

(b) whether in the cases of reversions from C. G. I. also the recommendations are followed;

(c) if so, whether in cases of promotions and reversions during the period Ist April 1968 to 24th September, 1969 the above recommendations were followed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

मंत्रालय मे हिन्दी अफसरों की नियुक्ति

3967. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग मे हिन्दी कार्य के लिए कितने अनुभाग तथा कर्मचारी है और कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तें क्या है; और

(ख) हिन्दी अनुभागो के कार्यकरण को सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बेंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). खास मंत्रालय और केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग के जल और विद्युत स्कीमों में से प्रत्येक में सिर्फ हिन्दी के काम पर लगा एक-एक अनुभाग

है जिनमे स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या नीचे लिखे अनुसार है:—

	खाम मंत्रालय	केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग	
		जल स्कीम	विद्युत स्कीम
हिन्दी अधिकारी	1	1	—
अनुवादक ग्रेड—एक	2	—	—
हिन्दी सहायक	1	—	1
हिन्दी अनुवादक ग्रेड-दो	2	3	4
स्टेनोग्राफर (ग्रेड तीन)	1	—	—
निम्न श्रेणी क्लर्क	3	3	1

वर्तमान कार्य-भार को ध्यान मे रखते हुए, विद्युत स्कंध मे हिन्दी अधिकारी का पद और हिन्दी अनुवादक (ग्रेड-दो) का एक पद अस्थगित रखा गया है। केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग के दोनों ही स्कंधों के हिन्दी कार्य की देख-भाल जल स्कंध का हिन्दी अधिकारी करता है।

हिन्दी अनुभागो मे पदो पर काम करने के लिए सर्वोत्तम उपलब्ध कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की जाती है। हिन्दी अनुभागों मे काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तें समय-समय पर सरकार द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले सामान्य नियमों द्वारा अनुशासित होती है। कर्मचारियों की अपर्याप्तता, कार्य की स्थितियों आदि के संबंध मे किसी तरह की त्रुटि का पता लगाने के लिए समय-समय पर इन अनुभागों के कार्यों का पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है।

Western Kosi Canal Project

3968. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the details of the work schedule expenses, alignment, land acquisition etc, regarding the proposed Western Kosi Kanal Project have been finalised with the Government of Nepal; and

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The detailed technical aspects of the Western Kosi Canal Project like the alignment, designs and canal structures were discussed and settled between the officials of the Government of Bihar and His Majesty's Government of Nepal at Kathmandu from 9th to 11th April, 1972.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U. S Q. 936 DATED 21.3.1972 RE: INCREASE IN EXPORT DUTY ON JUTE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : In reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 936 dated the 21st March, 1972 I had stated that the export duty on carpet backing and hessian were increased by Rs. 200 per tonne w. o. f. 13.12. 71. The increase in export duty was by Rs. 400 per tonne and not Rs. 200 per tonne. I regret the error which crept in through inadvertence.

11.47 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED TOKEN STRIKE BY L I C EMPLOYEES

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Before taking up the Calling Attention Motion, I wish to raise one very important and urgent matter. 42,000 L I C workers are on strike from today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice under Rule 377. 42,000 L I C workers are on token strike from today. There is failure on the part of the management to meet their grievances. Mr. Pai gave an assurance that

certain demands which were legitimate will be accepted and fulfilled.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You were kind enough to admit Calling Attention Notice for tomorrow. But, in the meantime, 42,000 workers are on strike.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already admitted the Calling Attention.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My fear is only this. Already the strike has started. 42,000 workers are involved. Let them not take it as a *post mortem* affair. The strike has already started. I am infromed from Kanpur and other places that there is complete strike.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : 42,000 workers are going on strike...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a countrywide strike.

MR. SPEAKER : We are not bound, if anywhere a strike takes place...

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (South Delhi) :It has national importance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This strike is taking place because of the callous and difficult attitude taken by the management.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने भी आपको नोटिस दिया है—

MR. SPEAKER : This calling-attention-notice came this morning, and I have allowed it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am happy that you have allowed it. But my only submission is this...

MR. SPEAKER : If he does not want the calling-attention-notice, then he can have...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In that context, may I mention that we had given a calling-attention-notice a long time ago before the strike started, and before they went on strike, but that was not admitted. But now you have admitted it for tomorrow. That would mean only something *post-mortem*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Still, I am happy that you have admitted it. My only grouse is this. The hon. Minister is sitting here, but he has been indifferent to the matter. Government knew that the strike was going to start on the 25th instant and yet they allowed the strike to come up, and if this one-day token strike is not settled, then I am afraid that it is going to be a country-wide strike under the banner of the All India Insurance Employees' Association. So, the hon. Minister should make a statement today. I am happy that you have admitted it, but Goverment also should have taken note of it.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members should care for the Order Paper and not get up in between the Question Hour and the calling-attention-notice. If hon. Members would have waited, I would have placed it before the House at the appropriate time. But hon. Members have just got up in between and started raising it. This is not the practice, nor is it going to be treated as a precedent. Let not hon. Members do this kind of thing hereafter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If 42,000 workers are going out of work, do you imagin the number of man-hours that would be lost thereby by a public sector institution ? It could have been avoided, but because of the callous and difficult attitude taken by the management, this has happened. After all, you and I will have to pay for this in the shape of taxes to compensate for the man-hours lost because of this strike by 42,000 employees.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : With your permission...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I may inform you, Sir, that it is because of the callous attitude that they have taken that this loss has occurred.

MR. SPEAKER : Are hon. Members only interested in being listened to or are they interested in listening to the hon. Minister ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I regret that the class III and class IV employees of the L. I. C. have gone on a token-strike.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Shri S. M. Banerjee has raised this question, and, therefore, I might say what the position is. There is an agreement between the L I C and its employees effective for four years, which was signed in June, 1970. The agreement is valid till 31st March, 1973. Now, the L I C workers are taking a stand that since the L. I. C. has made more profits, in spite of this agreement they want to raise this issue...

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Because of the agreement LIC improved in its efficiency, working, etc.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In spite of the agreement being there, there are so many things which have been settled.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The LIC employees are taking a stand, in spite of this agreement which is effective and which is legally binding on both the parties, that because the LIC has achieved some prosperity this year, they would like to reopen this question. This is the issue involved. The LIC has taken the stand that since the agreement is there and the agreement is effective till 1973, therefore, the discussions have not led to any result. Of course, I do not deny the right of the employees to discuss this matter with the LIC...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Discrimination.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Another point that I would like to submit is that the LIC is an autonomous corporation for the last fifteen years. The employees have been discussing and bilaterally solving their problems with the LIC. This particular agreement to which I have referred was referred to adjudication. Later on, it was bilaterally settled, and in the adjudication machinery, it was signed as an agreement.

Now, the issue is this, that the LIC employees on an agreement which is still effective, want to raise the same question, and since their negotiations have not completely led to their demands being met, they have gone on an one-day strike. As I said, the LIC is an autonomous organisation. For the last 15 years, all their matters have been settled bilaterally. That being so, I do not know what Shri Banerjee wants me to say here. It is true he is serving a cause by raising this question. But he cannot ask me to commit Government here in regard to a matter which will involve Rs. 15 crores. It is not possible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is misleading the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपको एक विशेषाधिकार–भंग का नोटिस दिया है । मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में गलत जानकारी दी गई है । झूठ बोला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बीच में विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न कैसे ले आये ? आप को रूल्ज का पता होना चाहिए । जब एक बात अन्डर डिस्कशन है, तो उसके बीच में दूसरी बात कैसे आ सकती है ?

इस वक्त तो एल० आई० सी० की बात चल रही है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं दो दिन तक इन्तजार करता रहा हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER : Now that it has been raised, questions may be asked.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The basic question is about the discrimination that is being practised between classes I and II employees, officials, on the one side, and classes III and IV employees. In regard to house rent, for classes I and II, it is 15 per cent of the salary; for classes III and IV, it is Rs. 20 and Rs. 15. As for medicar benefits, classes I and II have far greatle concessions. The same is the case with

house building loan. For the officers, the State Bank gives loans free of interest. For the other staff, classes III and IV, it is at 5 per cent interest. For classes I and II, they allow Rs. 20,000 to purchase a car without charging interest.

Then there is the question of recognition of the All India Insurance Employees' Association which commands an overwhelming majority of classes III and IV employees. Recognition has not been accorded by the LIC management. The membership should be verified and immediate recognition should be granted.

I regret that the hon. Minister is misleading the House. Because of Government's callous and indifferent attitude, the nation stands to lose 42,000 man hours today due to the token strike. It is a public sector undertaking. But they are ruining it themselves.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I made my statement with full knowledge because I am connected with the movement of the LIC employees. I am the Vice-President of the All-India Insurance Employees' Association. The hon. Minister has said that there is an agreement in force which will be valid upto March or April 1973. May I remind him that this agreement was signed on 20th June, 1970 on the definite understanding that amenities to the employees will be considered subsequently and that the prosperity of the LIC will be reflected in the amenities and benefits afforded to the employees ? Is it not a fact that after signing this agreement, certain other important issues, though covered by the said agreement, were reviewed and reconsidered and settled amicably through bi-partite negotiations ? The net result of this was that there was actually a very good atmosphere created; after this, certain amenities were there. More business was realised. There was an increase in general efficiency and lowering down of the expense ratio from 16·15 to 14·65 per cent. The business of the LIC has shot up from Rs. 234 crores in 1957 to Rs. 1,651 crores in 1971-72. But it is tragic that the rate of bonus to Class HI and Class IV employees of the LIC is still stagnating at one and a half months' basic salary since 1957. Since 1957, when their business was Rs. 234 crores only, they were getting a bonus at the rate of one and a half months' basic salary. Now, the business has gone up from Rs. 234 crores to Rs. 1,651 crores. Still, they want to peg them down to one and a half months' salary.

12 hrs.

The recognition question is another thing. I would only read two sentences from the letter of the then Chairman, Mr. Pai and I will finish. He is no longer the Chairman. The then Chairman of the LIC, on 23rd October, 1971, while acknowledging the resolution, said, "I may assure you"—that is, the federation, the all-India association—"that I am no less anxious about the demand of the Class III and Class IV employees in the Corporation to bring them on a par with other classes of employees in the matter of amenities." But at that time, there was the Bengal refugee influx. He said it in October, 1971. Mr. Pai addressed an open letter to the employees, saying that "they were aware of the serious crisis through which our country is passing on account of the large-scale influx of refugees into West Bengal from Bangla Desh, and that has placed a severe strain on our country's economy."

In the penultimate paragraph of the same letter, he says, "the extension of any amenities for the staff will also have to await the passing of the crisis." Now, the crisis has passed. I am sorry that the hon. Minister, Shri Ganesh, who is a friend of ours, does not seem to have read the resolution which was sent to the Corporation and to the Government. The All-India Insurance Employees Association waited patiently for more than a year, but since the negotiations are closed, since they have said that nothing could be done, and since Mr. Pai has resigned and has now become a Member of the Rajya Sabha, and the other Chairman has come and he did not negotiate properly, now is the time,—the time has come—when this agreement does not stand in the way. I feel that the bonus has to be raised to three months' basic pay, and their demands should be considered, and they should be recognised, and the other demands should also be considered. If at this time it is not taken serious note of, I am sure that this will develop into a general strike today, or tomorrow or any other day.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Sir, may I have your indulgence to say a few words ? I was yesterday in Bombay at the headquarters of the LIC, *Yogakshema*, and I had to address meetings of the workers who have gone on strike all over India, some 42,000 of them today. My only point is, apart from the many long-standing grievances of the insurance employees of which the lack of recognition, which was withdrawn sometime ago, of their association is the most important from the point of view of basic principles, here and now the demand for bonus has come up, and the Minister himself has recognised that the workers have a right to ask for a higher quantum of bonus. The last decision in regard to the quantum of bonus was in 1957 or 1958—one and a half months' bonus. Since the idea of bonus is something of a participation in the amount of profits made and since the profit made by the LIC largely on account of the work of the employees has risen to a very high amount, it is only right and proper that the workers, in present-day conditions, should ask for a higher bonus. They are demanding a higher bonus. They are going to boycot the acceptance of bonus; there is going to be created a very peculiar situation Why does not the Government come forward and say that they are going to sit down and discuss this question of bonus and they are not going to stand on ceremony and say that you have signed an agreement validly in 1953, so on and so forth ?

Why does not Mr. Ganesh say on behalf of Government that the LIC would be sitting down with the association, with the employees' organisation, discuss the question of bonus and discuss also the other outstanding issues in so far as they are relevant at this present moment and solve the problem which has arisen, because this token strike might very well lead to a boycott the bonus and other kinds of demonstrations which hurt the economy of our country and which Government should try to avoid ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : As far as I understand the hon. Minister, I would like to know whether this agreement takes away the right of any discussion with the management, discuision of any of the problems that are arising. Does it take away the right ? I think it does not. No agreement can take away the right of workers to come and discuss the problems with the management *(Interruption)*. I understand from the hon. Minister and I hope he will clarify this point because it is a question of bonus and other emoluments and it is a question of differential treatments between class I and II, and between class III and IV employees and also the recognition of the union. I hope the Government has not closed its mind. As Mr. Mukerjee had suggested, has the management any objection to have a dialogue and discussion with the employees so that this problem could be solved. I hope the hon. Minister will use his good offices for this purpose.

श्री हुकमचंद कछवाय : मै भी इसमे कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास लिखे हुए नाम है । मै इसमे आपको कैसे एलाऊ कर सकता हूँ ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The LIC has already invited the employees to discuss these questions on 10 and 11 May, 1972.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why so late ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Many other points have been raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu about differences in pay and all that. These were matters that were discussed in 1970, there were protracted discussions in 1970 and the matter was referred to adjudication and later on bilateral discussions took place and an agreement was reached and it was recorded before the tribunal as an agreement. Some of these points did not form part of the agreement, therefore the employees left it. In reply to the hon. Member's question, I should say that no agreement closes the door for any discussion because bilateral discussions are always possible. I have taken the stand, that the agreement does not prevent the employees from discussing with the employers and finding out solutions for problems.

The Government's positon is this. The LIC is an autonomous organisation. For 15 years the employees have negotiated and won their demands as a result of discussions

with the LIC. The LIC has called them for discussions. I hope out of this discussion some settlement would be arrived at and that it will be advantageous to both the employers as well as the employees.

Now, about recognition, this matter was referred to the central evaluation committee of the Ministry of Labour and the information given to me is that the All India Insurance employees Association has refused to sign the code of discipline and in a resolution passed in February 1972, the association has repudiated this dode... (*Interruptions*) If you feel that the information that I am giving to you is not correct, and if your information is correct, the situation becomes simpler. Meanwhile you have also to find out facts because recognition is based on the code of discipline.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मने एक नोटिस दिया था विशेषाधिकार का ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अभी मेरे पास है । मैंने अभी इजाजत नही दी है उमको ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वही मैं प्रतीक्षा कर रहा हूँ, कब इजाजत देंगे ? काफी समय हो गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब समय तो होना जायगा । देखने वाली बात है । अभी मै देख रहा हूँ ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You had issued instructions, that the statement should be supplied half an hour before, the statement has been supplied only at 11·45. It is for your information. They do not care for us. That is all right. But they should at least care for the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : Sometimes they say that there are difficulties. In spite of that I repeat my direction that it should be there.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दूसरा कालिंग अटेंशन अब कल नहीं होगा । वह आज हो गया ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : हो जाने दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नही, वह आज हो गया ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : वह भी हो जाने दीजिए ।

MR SPEAKER : I allowed it today. There is one more pending. I want to accommodate them also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Your own assurance should be honoured by these people.

12·12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED TRAFFICKING IN ADIVASI GIRLS IN ORISSA

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported trafficking in Adivasi girls in Orissa."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Sir, as a result of the closing down of mining operations of the Tata-owned iron mines at Gorumasiani and Badampahar in the district of Mayurbhanj in Orissa a few years back, a large number of workers engaged in the mining operations in these mines and, belonging mostly to the Adivasi communities, were thrown out of employment. Some of them had moved to nearby mining areas and industrial townships in Bihar while others are still unemployed. Recruiting parties, on behalf of mining contractors have, from time to time, made recruitment in this region and taken the recruited labour to the mining areas and factories mostly in Bihar.

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

Two incidents were reported recently from Orissa in which the local agents of the contractors recruited women labour from the area. According to the State police, in one case in September 1971, three young girls and one old woman were taken from this area to Narsingh Garh in Bihar wherefrom, on the pretext of getting them better wages in other areas, these four persons were taken by train to an unknown destination. After alighting from the train, the young girls were asked to change over to 'Kurta' and 'Salwar' and were taken away leaving behind the old woman, whose movements were watched by one of the contractor's men. The old woman however escaped from there and after 15 days of travel and unsuccessful search for the girls in Jamshedpur came back to the village and reported the matter to the police at Gorumasiani.

In the second incident from Rairangpur police station a few days before the Pujas in 1971, three girls, who had gone to a local 'hat' were tempted out of the State with promises of better wages and their whereabouts are still not known. Some other older women who were taken away by the same contractors along with these girls, however, returned home and reported the matter to the parents who, after making their own searches for the girls in the industrial townships of Bihar, came back unsuccessfully and reported the case to the Rairangpur police station, Mayurbhanj District, in November, 1971.

In view of these incidents that had taken place last year, the State Government have ordered a thorough investigation into the entire matter through the State Police C. I. D.

The State Government have reported that it is not true that a large number of Adivasi girls have been kidnapped from this region. The appeal to the local residents of Mayurbhanj District and the other mining areas of Orissa was made by the Inspector General of Police with a view to eliciting the cooperation of the local population in preventing such kidnapping and alerting them against unscrupulous agents indulging in this activity.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : There are three aspects of the matter which the statement has either knowingly suppressed or of which they are ignorant. Firstly, certain incidents took place and it was brought to the notice of this Government in September, 1971, but the Central Government has not taken any steps so far and has remained content with the State Government's appeal to the villagers in those areas.

Secondly, it is mentioned in the statement that the Gorumasiani mines were closed a few years back. But, since 1961 these mines were closed and the Adivasis, who constitute 60·60 per cent of the total population in Mayurbhanj district and also the working population in those mines, have been thrown out of employment. Thirdly, the statement does not say anything with regard to the responsibility of the Centre towards the tribal people. There is a provision in the Constitution which categorically speaks of the responsibility of the Government to the tribal people. In Orissa Scheduled Tribes constitute 24.5 per cent and Scheduled Castes constitute 15 per cent of the total population. One-third of the total area in Orissa has already been declared as scheduled areas. 90 per cent of the mineral production area comes under the tribal areas. Because of the non-working of the mines and the accumulation of iron ore on account of the shortage of wagons, thousands and thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment and 90 per cent of them constitute Adibasis. Yet, government seem satisfied with the present position and they have only made a statement.

There is a recommendation made by a Central Study Team on Tribal Development Programme in 1968 which says at page 72 :

> "In the tribal areas of Orissa State, which is more than 90 per cent, more mineral-based industries could be established in tribal areas which are potentially rich in minerals. This will widen the economic base of the tribal people by opening up employment opportunities, in addition to its assistance to the national economy."

Since 1968 have any steps been taken

towards the implementation of the recommendations made by the Central Team which toured the entire tribal areas ? May I also know whether the Government is now going to appoint a Commission of Inquiry ? Are they going to abolish the contract system of recruitment in the mining areas ? Are they going to have a long range programme to remove the economic distress in the tribal areas ? Are they going to supply wagons immediately so that the accumulated stocks of iron ore can be moved ? The police have been saying that the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act requires drastic changes so that it can be enforced effectively. Are they going to make the necessary changes in this legislation ? Finally, are they going to ask a Central Team to go into this ?

Lastly, I want to refer to one case. In Bhanjanagar of Ganjam district of Orissa sometime back three officers, namely, one district forest officer, another sub-divisional officer and a mines officer misbehaved with an Adibasi girl. When we came to know about it we arranged for a protest meeting and in response to our request a Commission of Inquiry was appointed. A sessions judge held the inquiry and came to the finding that one of the officers was criminally guilty and the other two were his accomplices. Because the State Government of Orissa is a reactionary government, instead of helping the enquiry, they helped the accused officers; they did not permit even the sending of witnesses to Berhampur to the court of the District Judge. Is the Central Government going to give free legal aid to these Adivasi people ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The hon. Member has raised a number of points which do not arise out of this particular incident on which the call-attention is based. He generally talked of the development of Adivasis, particularly about starting of metal-based industries in Tribal areas where most of the iron ore mines are situated. A lot of industries are being started and from time to time the Government has been taking steps for the amelioration of the general condition of the Tribal people.

As regards this particular incident, it is not correct to say that the Government of India has not taken adequate steps in this and similar matters. Whenever such things come to our notice, we take up the matter with the State Governments. When we came across such incidents in 1969, we wrote to the Governments of Orissa and Bihar saying that these things were happening; our reports showed that these kidnappings were taking place and we asked them to be more vigilant, to take a serious note of these happenings and alerted them as to their duty and responsibility for the maintenance of law and order particularly with respect to these offences. Since then we have been constantly in touch with the two State Governments. But it has to be admitted that basically the problem of registering cases, investigating them, arresting people and sending them up for trial, belongs to the State Governments; the responsibility primarily is of the State Government so far as these things are concerned. The Central Government, on its part, is vigilant on this. We have been collecting information and intelligence on such happenings. We have been passing them on to State Governments and have been urging them to be more vigilant. I think, our taking up some matters with the State Governments has resulted in the detection of certain cases and the State Governments are taking all steps that are necessary to detect these cases.

As regards the particular Ganjam District case, I do not have any information about this; therefore, I cannot say anything now.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : What about the inquiry committee ? That was my specific question.

MR. SPEAKER : This was a very specific question and not a very general question.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : All lost ! Where are those girls ?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : Sir, it is a very serious problem. This was discussed in Parliament not once but many times. Many Members of Parliament have drawn the attention of the Minister and the Government to this so that the condition of the weaker section of the people and their life may be safeguarded by the Government. But what appears from the statement is only this :

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

"In view of these incidents that had taken place last year, the State Government have ordered a thorough investigation into the entire matter through the State Police C. I. D."

I have a press report wherein the CID officer himself, who is now in charge of the investigation, expresses his worry and anxiety. He said :

"...according to the investigation so far, Gorumahishani and Rairangpur tehsils of Mayurbhanj district were the main centres of trafficking in women since the iron ore mines in Gorumahishani were closed in 1967 creating unemployment among the Adivasi labour there.

About 2,000 Anivasi girls from these tehsils had been taken out of the State this year and the whereabouts of most of them were unknown after their departure..."

But from the statement, it appears that all these facts have not been taken notice of. Moreover, the Government has given the charge to C. I. D. to investigate all these matters. When the investigating officer himself has expressed worry and anxiety over these things, I am afraid, how he can inquire into these things and see that justice is meted out to these poor Adivasi people.

Further, article 23 of the Constitution says ;

"Traffic in human beings and *beggar* and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law."

This is the guarantee given in Chapter III, Fundamental Rights, of our Constitution. Why is it that the Central Government has asked the State Government, the State officials, to inquire into this matter ? I think, it is the primary responsibility of the Central Government to inquire into all these matters because these are the people who have been subjected to inhuman treatment from times immemorial and, since our Independence, these poor Adivasi people, who are the weaker sections of our society, have been experiencing and facing so many difficulties and problems.

I want to ask two questions to the hon. Minister and, I hope, he will answer them. Why is not the Government appointing a special Commission of Inquiry for the purpose of dealing with the cases of such nature so that when any case of such nature occurs, it goes to the Commission and it can be dealt with by them and every kind of delay may be eradicated ? Secondly, why is not the Government creating some special cells for the Adivasi dominated areas to see that contractors and the men of motive may not exploit these poor Adivasi people.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The hon. Member referred to the press report that 2000 girls have been kidnapped from these areas. But the State Government has informed us that it is not true that 2000 or any large number of girls have been kidnapped They are not aware of it. Whatever cases are with them, they are investigating them and, particularly the two cases out of which this Calling Attention notice arose are being very thoroughly investigated by the State Government branch of the C. I. D. Firstly, it was the normal police which were looking into it but because of the important nature of the case, they have brought in their C. I. D. agency for investigating into it.

As regards the hon. Member's suggestion for appointment of the Special Commission of Inquiry to deal with such cases in order to avoid delay, I beg to state that it is not possible to have a Commission of the type suggested by the hon. Member. We have under the laws of our land the courts which try such cases and it is, basically, the responsibility of the State Government to investigate and send these cases for trial.

As regards the general question of abolition of the contract labour and other ways of dealing with tae situation, I am not in a position to say anything at present. This is a much wider question on which the Labour Ministry may be able to say something.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich) : In the Statement which has been given to us, it is stated that the closure of mining operations in certain areas has thrown out of employment many girls belonging to Scheduled Tribes and to other weaker sections of the community. Now, the closure of operations took place pretty long time ago, I think, in the year, 1967. I request the hon. Minister to throw light on this aspect of the matter, whether after the closing of the operations in that area, any steps were taken to rehabilitate those persons who were thrown out of employment because the reported cases are not ordinary cases of kidnapping and abduction under the Indian Penal Code; this affects a particular community which constitutes a very weak section of our population. Prevention of trafficking in girls and women for immoral purposes is the direct responsibility of the Centre. Moreover, it has also been reported in press that the Inspector-General of Police of Orissa, Shri V. V. Mishra, has made a public announcement about the menacing situation arising out of these cases. If it had been merely a case of just kidnapping or some isolated case concerning a few girls, certainly it would not have been a matter of such public importance as to constitute the subject-matter of a call attention motion. But it appears that there is something deeper, some thing more serious. Otherwise, such a high dignitary as the Inspector-General of Police would not have gone to make a public warning about these matters. So, the fact that there are only two isolated cases which have been reported with the local police does not mean that the trouble is confined only to those two cases which have come to light. Through you, Sir, I would ask the hon. Minister whether he is going to institute a broad-based inquiry-through a committee of inquiry—to find out as to how many cases, as a matter of fact, have taken place in this context, and whether the recurrence of such cases in future would be prevented by providing suitable jobs and employments to these young girls. It is also intriguing in this context that both males and females have been thrown out of employment. The closing operation would not have affected only some young girls; it would have equally affected the other persons who are males but nothing untoward has happened to them. It means that the genesis of the trouble lies somewhere else then in the unemployment of the girls as a result of the closure of the mining operations. It appears that some unscrupulous elements are involved in this nefarious thing. The other question which I would like to ask is this, whether these girls had been or are being used for immoral purposes in brothals. It has also been reported in the press that these girls, after having been kidnapped on the lure of employment, are being used in brothels.

On all these points I would like the hon. Minister to make his comments and to enlighten the House.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true that these mines were closed in 1967, and since then there has been some unemployment in that area. I myself said that as an introduction to the statement that I made. That is the background why this area has particularly attracted this sort of crime. I cannot say what ameliorative steps were taken to see that unemployment caused by this closure was not aggravated. I am not in a position to say that at present. But there are a number of other industries that are coming up in the neighbourhood. It is presumed that a number of these workers who were working in the mines formerly must have gone to work in these industrial townships. It was as part of the exodus to the industrial townships that this particular aspect of the matter has come to light, namely, kidnapping of women or enticing of women from these tribal areas to areas where there are industries or where employment is available.

Well, as regards the Commission of Inquiry which the hon. Member has suggested, I do not think that it will serve any purpose. There have been two or three cases which have come to notice as I mentioned and certain cases are under investigation. The names of culprits have also been identified. There are some contractors, sub-contractors and certain small gangs who are doing this work and necessary action is being taken and enquiries made. It is not as if the whole thing is not known. The extent of mischief is also known and the State Government is taking concrete steps to apprehend the culprits and particularly the ring leaders. That is what we have been impressing upon them. The people who have been organising this thing on a commercial basis are the worst criminals than their agents or other

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

people taking them away. The State Government has given certain names of persons who are involved in this and they are making enquiries against them.

The Central Government are deeply concerned about this thing. Earlier also, whenever we received such information, on our own, we had taken up the matter with the State Governments. They inform us about the action taken. We are in constant touch with them. We have offered our services, the services of the Central police agencies. If they so desire, for checking this most obnoxious racket.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : This is a grave and serious matter. They commit a most heinous crime. This matter is being treated lightly by the Government. (*Interruption*)

SHRI B P. MAURYA (Hapur) : They must give special protection to those sections of the people. (*Interruption*)

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : We are not satisfied with a Calling Attention Notice. We want to have discussion for 1½ hours. (*Interruption*)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I want to bring this to the notice of the hon Minister. He should not treat this matter so lightly. So far as I understood, he is also having the feeling that there is something which is hidden, which must come to light. The e. i. d. investigating officer who investigated into this matter himself has said that 2,000 adivasi girls have been taken away. He specifically mentioned the number. 2,000 adivasi girls had been taken away to other States, U. P., Bihar, Punjab and other states. One thing has become clear. As the hon Minister said, a gang is operating. Names of the contractors have come to notice. Names of certain persons who are taking these girls have come to light. Sir, this is not a new thing. Since 1965 till today, till April, 1972, has the Orissa Government given any intimation to the Central Government ? If so, what is the action taken ? Is it not the duty of the Central Government to come to their rescue and render assistance to them, to apprehend the culprits, because the young Adivasi girls have been sold to the brothels ? In remorse, in anguish and in sympathy I say, shame to those persons in authority there who have not been able to protect the honour of our women, the honour of the adivasis and who have not been able to prevent starvation deaths among your people. Even when there are starvation deaths which we pointed out, they denied them. But they were the persons who would unlease brutal police actions against a peaceful demonstration, against the leader of the opposition and beating. Members of Parliament and MLAS on 6th January, 1972. Here is a matter which needs the immediate attention of the Government of India. The hon Minister should not treat it so lightly—the honour of our women is involved. This is what I would say, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order...

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : He is a CPM fellow; he is in league with the Syndicate people there. What is the point of order ? He is a CPM Member who is in league with the Swatantra Members there. They are members who supported Utkal Congress against the National Congress in recent by elections there.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : What does the hon. Member opposite think of himself ? I rise on a point of order...

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, please see the combination.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : What is this ? What does the hon. Member opposite think of himself ? He is crossing the limits of decency and he is utilising this forum. for political vendetta.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : The hon. Member Shri Chintamani Panigrahi has attacked the State Government in a cavalier fashion. I never expected that he would indulge in such an attack to discredit the State Government which is an Opposition Government.

DR KAILAS (Bombay South) He is stating only the facts...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU We are not going to be shouted down here in this manner.

Abiding by the ruling granted by the Chair a couple of years ago, we have accepted a code of conduct here, namely that we shall not take in our hands a long stick to beat the State Government or the Chief Minister with, whatever may be their political affiliations, because the Centre or this Parliament has no right to criticise the State Government or the State Assembly or its Chief Minister here on the floor of the House because they are not here to defend themselves Now, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, an old veteran Congressman has behaved in this manner, but we are sorry to find that he has not been pulled up at all by the Chair This whole thing should be expunged from the records This cannot go on record It should be expunged from the records

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI The hon Member opposite thinks that anything can be expunged ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I submit before you that the whole thing should be expunged from the records.

MR SPEAKER Shri Chintamani Panigrahi belongs to that State, and, therefore as I feel, he has got quite emotional So far as the State Government were concerned, the hon Minister replied that the State Government were doing everything Shri Chintamani Panigrahi is contradicting the hon Minister's statement I think he went just a little further, but there is no point of order in it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am sorry to see this attitude on your part that there is no point of order What you have said should be expunged We from the Opposition expect protection from the Chair His observations against the State Government should be expunged.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Since you yourself, Sir, have said that he has gone too far, is it not right on your part to order the expunction of those remarks ? You yourself have admitted that he has gone too far.

MR SPEAKER After all, every Member has the right to say that such and such State Government have failed in their duty The hon Member himself says it every time...

SHRI K MANOHARAN After you have said that he has gone too far is it not right on your part to expunge those observations ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I could give you one example where I had attacked a State Government on the floor of the House and you had expunged it. So, what you are saying is not correct

SHRI P M MEHTA (Bhavnagar) This is not a shame for just one State only, but it is a matter of shame for the whole country It is a matter of shame for all

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) They go and kidnap these girls and then they blame the Government

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY On a point of order Is it in order for the hon. Member to .

MR SPEAKER The hon. Minister said that the State Government were doing everything The hon Member said that the State Government were not doing everything What is wrong about it ?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY Innuendoes were made suggesting that the State Government were failing in their duty The innuendo was .*(Interruptions)* It is for the Speaker to decide, and not for the hon. Members

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU May I ask my hon friends through you, Sir, what they had done when for instance, 14 Santhals were beaten to death by a former Congress Speaker in Bengal ? What did they do about it ?...*(Interruptions)* Their own Congressmen had been murdering tribals everywhere ...*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER I think only a few days back, the hon. Member himself made

[Mr. Speaker]

such a virulent attack against the West Bengal Government and the Chief Minister there. He himself did it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Where ? Never. That was something different On a point of order, Sir...

SHRI K MANOHARAN One wrong cannot be substituted by another wrong. Now, we are discussing about the present situation...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have done nothing wrong. What you are saying is not correct.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur) : You are not impartial

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY The innuendo that he had suggested was that the State Government of Orissa had been encouraging this kind of abduction It was entirely wrong...*(Interruptions)* Let it be verified whether these are facts Otherwise, those observations should be expunged

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever be the reasons, whosoever's fault it may be, from the story that came out, the feelings that we have on this are very different things and I must say that under that impression we are bound to be carried away by emotions also...

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY But how does he suggest that the Orisaa Government encourages it ?. .

MR. SPEAKER Let not Shri Chintamani Pamgrahi please do it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Am I to take it that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is also trying to say that the Government of Orissa is aiding and abetting this.

MR SPEAKER ; Well, I shall tell him when I go to my chamber, how I feel about it.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : इस प्रकार की घटनायें होने के बाद यहां पर इस तरह की चर्चा करते हुए उनको शर्म आनी चाहिये चाहे वह केन्द्र के जरिये हो चाहे सूबे की सरकार के जरिये हो। इस प्रकार की घटना चाहे कांग्रेस शासन मे हो चाहे आपके शासन में हो। इस प्रकार की घटनाओ का खण्डन होना चाहिये और आपको शर्म आनी चाहिये। यह गरीबो के नेता बनने का दावा करते है। इस प्रकार की घटनाये किसी भी सरकार मे हो, चाहे ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU We condemn this, but we do not approve of this idea We condemn the atrocities committed. Tribals were murdered in Bihar by Congressman...*(Interruptions)*

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : चाहे कांग्रेस सरकार मे हो चाहे गैर कांग्रेसी शासन मे हो, उस सरकार की आलोचना इस सदन मे अवश्य होगी और हम करेंगे। मुझे अफसोस हुआ कि इस तरह की इश्यू का उठाकर इस समस्या को और खराब करने की कोशिश की गई।

MR. SPEAKER . Shri B P Maurya may kindly sit down now

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) . My humble submission is that it should be your pleasure to examine the records and find out if something undignified has been said about a State Government, and if you find it necessary to expunge the remarks, you may expunge them.

MR SPEAKER · I will see to it.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : He is talking of the remarks, but I am talking of human life, and I am talking of our respect and I am talking of our womanhood; they are talking of words, but I am talking of our womanhood...

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the hon. Member now to resume his seat ?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : It is really a matter of shame that when such an impor-

tant issue is being discussed, they are talking of points of order...

MR. SPEAKER : May I request him to sit down now ?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj): Am I to understand from what Shri Piloo Mody has said that we are going to minimise the gravity of the situation which has been pinpointed here ?

SHRI D. K PANDA : About this matter...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his seat.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Regarding the procedure, I would like to make one submission...

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him.

SHRI D K PANDA : This came in the newspapers, and on the basis of the newspaper reports...

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. Why does he not sit down ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : What has happened is really very unfortunate and one should try to understand the angry reaction and anguish of hon. Members like Shri Chintamani Panigrahi on this most reprehensible incident; it is most reprehensible and unfortunate that the backwardness and poverty of these Advasi people are being exploited by certain people for their own selfish ends. The Government of India take a very serious note of this, and we will do everything in our power to see that all these things are set right and the culprits are brought to book.

I have nothing more to add to what I have said. As for the number, the figure 2000 has been denied by the State Government, and that is where I would like to say a word...

SHRI KARTIK ORAON ; What is the exact figure given by them ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The exact figure has also not been given by them.

AN HON. MEMBER : The State Government is fooling the Central Government.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I said earlier, we are in touch with the State Government not only when this incident came to our notice, but continuously for a long time. It was our own agencies which brought these things to our notice and we on our own have been taking up this matter with the Governments of Bihar and Orissa, and we would continue to do so. We have offered them all possible assistance that they want of central agencies in investigating these things and putting down such nefarious activities.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : I have listened to the explanation given by the hon. Ministe and also the things that have been said here just now. My hon. friend here was asking just now whether there is an allegation implied that the State Government had failed to do its duty or was suppressing something. It has come from the mouth of the State Gevornment itself, because the Minister has given the information in these words :

> "The State Government have reported that it is not true that a large number of Adivasi girls have been kidnapped from this region..."

The *Times of India* reports :

> "The State CID officer" -- not the Central Government's man -- "Mr. P. K. Das, told UNI that one of these complaints was lodged by one of the women who escaped her purchasers and returned to her village from Tatanagar after a 15-day journey."

He continues :

> "About 2,000 Adivasi girls from these tehsils have been taken out of the State this year."

Kindly see the gravity of the situation. In one year, 2,000. We do not know how many were taken before.

AN HON. MEMBER : In 1967 ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We do not know how many were taken in 1967. He speaks about this year. He says :

> "The whereabouts of most of them were unknown after their departure."

This is the version of the State CID officer and yet the State Government has the check to inform the Central Government that nothing serious is taking place. Not only this, but what is most painful and shameful is this. If they were taken from one State to another and given jobs by these contractors somewhere else, in Punjab or U P. or somewhere else, it could be understood But that was not why they have been taken away. The CID officer himself says :

> "However, investigations based on the new formal complaints received so far showed that the labour contractors or traffickers posing as contractors usually received Rs. 100 per girl."

What can be more shameful than this that human beings are sold in this age, even now in Free India "A large number of these girls eventually reached brothels in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh from where their ignorance, and distance from home made their escape almost impossible." Mr. Das added.

AN HON. MEMBER : Shame, shame.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This is what the investigating officer has to say. What I want to submit is that this malaise is something deeper, something basic, and we cannot really have a casual approarh to this problem. This is ingrained in fact in our whole system; this new class, the contractors' class which is an appendage to the present capitalistic system, this new-rich class, particularly in the urbanised sectors, poses this problem.

MR. SPEAKER : Come to the question very soon.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am coming to the question. The question is, what are you, the Central Government, doing ? Because this problem covers the whole country. Therefore, this State Government may be guilty, and what action is to be taken against them is also relevant. What action are you taking against the State Government ?

Secondly, what are we doing to have this problem basically tackled, so that in urban areas, these women, these girls, are not brought and sold like chattel here ? That is the basic thing That is a permanent problem not only in this case but in every case, in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi What are we going to do about that ? That is the first and fundamental question Nowhere have you stated what action has been taken against all these contractors You know who the contractors are. The women have reported against these very contractors What action has the State Government taken against them ? They have brought and sold them in Punjab or Uttar Pradesh. Is that not under your jurisdiction, or will you say that "we are not concerned with it and it is for the Punjab or the UP Government ?" Can we really throw away our hands and say that we are not responsible in the matter ? I want to know from the Central Government what action are we taking to see that those guilty are brought to book by yourself if the State Government fails Are we going to be helpless ? That is what I want to know.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : What measures are you going to take ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We have seen press reports that a large number of girls have been kidnapped from this area. Even the figure of 2,000 has been mentioned. We took it up with the State Government, and as I said earlier in my statement, they deny that 2,000 or any large number of girls are involved in this.

AN HON. MEMBER : Have a Parliamentary Committee appointed. (*Interruption*)

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : They have got the vigilance department. What is their vigilance doing ?

MR. SPEAKER : Do not interrupt.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : About the investigating officer that made the statement or is alleged to have made, the statement—we have nothing to say on that. But we referred all these facts for the comments of the State Government. This is what they informed us, that except in certain cases which have been registered and which are being properly investigated into, no large-scale kidnapping cases have taken place. That is what the State Government states. (*Interruption*) I hope the hon. Members will understand and appreciate the limited function that the Central Government can perform in respect of the particular cases registered in the State Government.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : Not with regard to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Even there, the Government has been very concerned and active in exercising a general responsibility that devolves on us through the Constitution for the welfare of the backward classes. But I still do not think that it gives us the power to go and take over police powers of a particular State and arrest those persons on our own. All that we can do is to work in concert with the State Governments. I do hope that the State Government is also alive to the situation as it is, and we will constantly be in touch with them and we will get some more facts about the allegations that have been made in this House, and what sort of vigilance could be maintained by the Central Government. We would act in concert with the State Government to the utmost possible extent and I do hope that the culprits who have been named will be brought to book; some of them are absconding. We are after it. I would not like to discuss all that we have done or all that our branches have done all over the country. I can assure the House that the Government of India feels greatly concerned at things like this and it will do all in its power to see that those offenders are brought to book... (*Interruptions.*)

13 hrs.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : This is not enough. Please protect the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We want a full discussion on this subject.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down; I am standing now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय पर दो घन्टे की चर्चा होनी चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER . I shall look into it. I should also request the whip on this side to please see that when the Speaker is standing no Member gets up. It is too bad...(*Interruptions*) If you want a discussion, let the hon. Minister find time; I have no objection.

13·01 hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBER

(*Shri Bhogendra Jha*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 24th April, 1972 from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mirzapur :

> "Shri Bhogendra Jha, Member, Lok Sabha, who was detained in District Jail, Mirzapur, for trial under section 188, Indian Penal Code, was released from jail on the 24th April, 1972, on furnishing personal bond pending trial."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He is a Member of Parliament...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is only for civil cases, not criminal.

13·02 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FORTY-THIRD AND FORTY-FIFTH REPORTS

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :—

(1) Forty-third Report regarding Chapter II of Report of the Comptroller and

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70 Central Government (Civil)-Revenue Receipts relating to Customs.

(2) Forty-fifth Report regarding Appropriation Accounts (Railways), 1969-70 and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70, Central Government (Railways).

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : I beg to present the Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence Production)—Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Defence Public Sector Undertakings.

13·04 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1972-73 — *Contd.*

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—*Contd*

MR. SPEAKER : We shall continue with the discussion on the Ministry of External Affairs for the whole of this day and some time will be left tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : I shall need about 40-45 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : Tomorrow we will have about on hour and a half for this Ministry of which the hon. Minister will take 40-45 minutes; the rest of the time will be available for hon. Members even tomorrow. Shri Deb may now continue his speech; he may take another ten minutes. He will begin his speech after lunch.

13·05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1972-73 — *Contd.*

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—*Contd.*

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday I was narrating how American imperialism, which revealed itself as the enemy of the Indian people only a few months back, is now attempting to subjugate another part of Asia. It is a matter of great shame that for years the Government of India, which were heavily depending on American loans, would not condemn American aggression in Vietnam. The Government of India have so far followed a policy of relying on foreign aid, particularly US aid. Their policy regarding the Provisional Revolutionary Government is still more regrettable. Even today there is a tendency on the part of the Government of India to equate the puppet Government in Saigon with the Provisional Revolutionary Government established by the people in South Vietnam. This is totally wrong. This is a damaging attitude which is indirectly helping the American imperialists to cover up the American aggressive design against the freedom-loving people of Vietnam.

Our party has always been demanding that India should recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and sever its diplomatic relations with the Saigon Government. But I am sorry to note that the Government of India is still hesiting to take positive steps in this direction.

Our party welcomes the statement of the Government of India calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the soil of Vietnam and holding the American Govern-

ment responsible for the conflict. We also welcome that the Government has accepted the seven-point programme sponsored by the PRG. But, at the same time, we feel, considering the extreme gravity of the situation and the vital issues involved, that this statement along is too inadequate to meet the situation. The Government of India should take positive steps to help the fighting forces of the Vietnamese people and, first of all, recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government and sever all relations with the puppet Government of South Vietnam which had recently been heaping one insult after another on the Indian people and creating all hurdles in the functioning of the International Control Commission.

This puppet Saigon Government remains as a cancer in the whole of Asia, particularly in Indo-China, endangering the peace and independence of the nations in the Asian continent. It is a crime on the part of the Government of India to continue to recognise a Government which acts as an agency of foreign imperialism and is responsible for getting its own citizens murdered in thousands through aerial bombings.

Regarding Bangla Desh, we have very friendly relations with the newly born State of Bangla Desh. But we must not be blind in seeing that some anti-social forces, in furthering the vested interests on both sides, encourage illicit trade and large-scale smuggling which puts the new State's economy under great stress and strain. Unless the Government takes effective steps to curb such activities of interested parties on this side of the border, the good neighbourly relations between India and Bangla Desh built up in the course of the great sacrifices will be in jeopardy.

No individual capital should be allowed to flow to Bangla Desh. If India wants to give aid, it should give aid to the newly born State of Bangla Desh but it must flow from Government to Government level; otherwise, these greedy capitalists might be creating more troubles there and thereby out relations might deteriorate.

With regard to Pakistan, it has been our stand always to try to settle the dispute with the neighbouring States of Pakistan and China. The present condition, we consider, is more favourable to normalise and establish friendly relations with China and Pakistan, both. Our party welcomes every step taken in that direction despite all hurdles that come in the way.

In this report it is mentioned that the Foreign Minister, addressing the UN Security Council on the 21st December, 1971, said :

> "In the course of this conflict, as also in 1965, it was crossed by troops of Pakistan at various places. India had, therefore, to cross this line then, as now. There is thus need to avoid the repetition of such incidents by making some adjustments in the cease-fire line in order to make it more stable, rational and viable. This we propose to discuss and settle with Pakistan."

I feel, this spirit and attitude of the Government of India should be maintained and pursued. In the ensuing summit talks between Pakistan and our Government, they should take up this matter and—I have no hasitation in saying—even if some minor adjustment is necessary, it should be made just to settle all outstanding disputes.

Regarding China, in the Report, the Government express its desire to normalise its relations with People's Republic of China. We welcome this attitude. In fact, we have been demanding that for years together. But, I say, the mere expression of a desire will not do. We should go further than that. Concrete steps in achieving this objective should be thought over to open the negotiation and settle the dispute with China.

Our party urges upon the Government of India to pursue a consistent policy of peace and non-alignment instead of playing between the camps of imperialism and socialism. For the last 20 years, the Government of India has been playing between these two camps, that is, the impesialist camp and the socialist camp. On many an occassion, we find, on the pressure of American Government, the Government of India have refused Soviet aid. This should not be there. We must improve our relations

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

with socialist Government If our Government pursues that policy on the pressure of the American Government, it will only harm our economy

Then, we must increase our trade with socialist countries I fail to understand why the Government of India is following the same old policy of no trade relations with Cuba while trade relations with Chile have been established We urge upon the Government of India to trade with both

Coming to the question of racial discrimination, India must take a bold stand against racial discrimination .

MR CHAIRMAN The hon Member may try to conclude now

SHRI DASARATHA DEB Just 2 minutes more

Our Indian people have been facing serious troubles in U S A and in other foreign countries also All these troubles arose mainly because the Governments of those countries are pursuing the policy of racial discrimination You condemn racial discrimination of U S A But you do not condemn racial discrimination practised by the British Government Very recently, the British Government imposed 15 per cent duty on our textiles Is it not a sign of racial discrimination ?

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude now

SHRI DASARATHA DEB I am concluding

In conclusion, I demand that the Government of India must take the following steps

(1) They must severe diplomatic relations with the Saigon Government

(2) Recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam immediately

(3) Demand the withdrawal of American forces from Indo-China forthwith

(4) Recognise the Government of Combodia headed by Sihanouk

(5) Break away from the British Commonwealth

(6) Raise the full diplomatic status with Korean people's Democratic Republic and German Democratic Republic

(7) Restore trade and closer relations with socialist Cuba

(8) Extend all out suppor to the people of Vietnam in their struggle against American imperialism

(9) Maintain friendly relations with our neighbours, Bangladesh, Pakistan Nepal and others

(10) Restore friendly relations with the People's Republic of China and closer ties with the Soviet Union and all socialist countries

MR CHAIRMAN If you don't conclude now, nothing will go on record I am calling another Member Shri Unnikrishnan

SHRI DASARATHA DEB Just half a minute

Lastly, extend the support to the African people's fighting against the racist Governments of South Africa, Rhodesia and against Portuguese imperialism and to the people of Latin America fighting against American imperialism

MR CHAIRMAN Now, the thing is, every party has been allotted time If every party takes more time, then it will be very difficult for the Chair to regulate the debate I will give two minutes after the first bell and, at the second bell, if the hon Member does not sit, I will call another Member

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) Mr Chairman, it was a painful experience to have listened to my friend, Shri Dasaratha Deb, because there were the same old cliches, the same old slogans; and it is amazing the movement he represents

has not changed during the last 25 years. There was the same thrust of attack; his party and his mentors had in those days called Jawaharlal Nehru "a lackey of imperialists" or "running dog of imperialism." The refined form of that movement, the Marxist Party of Shri Deb, has shown today that the movement has not changed. Similarly, the thrust of attack from right has always been that we were not following the policy of non-alignment but were following a crypto-communinst policy or whatever my friend, Shri Piloo Mody, would like to call it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I would like to call it, plain Soviet policy.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : That is what I meant. But the plain truth is that no alternative framework of foreign policy has ever been suggested in this country by the opposition, whether right or left. It is regrettable that, during the last 25 years of indepenpence, our opposition has never been able to present a coherent picture of what foreign policy they would like to have in this country if they came to power. This has been the most regrettable feature... (*Interruptions*) As far as we are concerned, there is no question—no apologies are needed - of returning to commitments because we have always stood by them; we have stood for enduring peace in this world; we have stood for anti-imperialism and enlightened national interest. Mr. Piloo Mody might laugh at us, but I can tell you that we have stood for enduring peace.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am laughing. The whole world is laughing at you. (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : During the last one year we have had significant changes in the whole of the subcontinent. The most significant fact has been the emergence of Bangla Desh. It has shown that despite the 7th Fleet, despite the White House spokesman...(*interruption*) and despite Mr. Piloo Mody and despite Mr. Dasaratha Deb, a new nation with 75 million people has come into being...(*Interruption*)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : We were the first people to ask the Government to recognise Bangla Desh. You people were hesitating.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN ; I do not submit to this. Despite your mentors, the epileptic mandarins of Peking, the new nation of Bangla Desh has emerged and will continue to prosper in freedom despite Mr. Dasaratha Deb and everybody. (*Interruption*) It has added a heroic chapter not only to the history of this country and sub-continent but also to the history of national liberation which Mr. Deb must learn. What is more, the people who had ridiculed, the people who sent the 7th Fleet, have today recognised the reality of Bangla Desh. Despite all that has happened during the last year, we want enduring peace in the sub-continent. We have always been prepared to talk, to negotiate, if there are any outstanding issues. But we have been very clear in our minds; it should be for enduring peace in the sub-continent; it cannot be merely for exchange of prisoners of war or for other peripheral or marginal aims; it must be for lasting and enduring peace in the sub-continent.

Similarly, during the last year, there have been significant changes in the international landscape. New alignments have taken place, new relationships, new power equations, have taken place, which are bound to have a lasting impression on the events to come not only in a year or two but probably on all the international problems viewed in a longer perspective.

The cracking empire of dollar has forced the United States into new postures. In my view it is really not merely a question of individual whims of President Nixon or of his Party, but it is basically the crisis of multi-national firms that the United States economy has thrown up, of the military industrial complex over which President Nixon presides, that has forced them into new postures and new alignments. I am very clear about it. This is of considerable significance to us, and we have answered this with a principal treaty with the Soviet Union last August—the Indo-Soviet Treaty. I don't know whether Mr. Piloo Mody welcomed it or not, but the entire country, the entire 550 million people or our country, the entire Indian political spectrum, welcomed it,

SHRI PILOO MODY : You should know, I condemned it. I am telling you for the fifth time, I condemned it. I still condemn it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : The most significant new devolopment in Europe has been the Berlin agreement. I hope it will be ratified because we have also a stake in peace in that part of the world because Europe is a very vital factor in the international relations. This also gives us new opportunities and new responsiblities. Geographically we are in a position to influence; we are the largest country of the Asian region. The idea of collective security of Asian Region is not merely a part of the Brezhnev doctrine; it is an Indian doctrine. I would like to tell this to Mr. Piloo Mody...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Now they have adopted Brezhnev !

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is indian doctrine because India wants the security of Asia. India wants security. It has always been the concept for which the votaries of peace have worked...

SHRI PILOO MODY : You always opposed it all these year.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Peace and security in the Asian region, in the South-East Asia is vital. It will make its vital contribution for peace in the world and we have to make our contribution.

As for the Indo-Soviet Treaty, the Soviet Union has stood by us and it is probably the only country that stood by us through thick and thin. They will continue to be with us; and I am sure our relations with Soviet Union and East European countries will improve from strength to strength.

Last year during this Debate I was the first man to suggest improvement of relations with China. I do not know whether Mr. Dasaratha Deb wants us to go with a begging bowl and touch the feet of Chairman Mao. If that is so, our answer is a firm no.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : He never mentioned like that. He never said—go with a begging bowl. Nothing of that sort.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : If it means reciprocity then certainly we will have to consider what steps we have to take. But realistically speaking, I don't think it would be possible in the foreseeable future.

Regarding our relations with the USA, during the last year the relations have been deteriorating day by day The culmination of this was the entry of the Seventh Fleet in the Bay of Bengal. Kissinger and Nixon had to learn that Bay of Bengal will not be a Bay of Pigs. Whatever they may say about the cold bloodness of our Prime Minister or otherwise, we shall firmly reject being satellite of any country whether it be Soviet Union or United States. We have always stood for indepennence and we will always stand for national independence and soverignty. Unfortunately I have heard reports that our Ambassador in the United States said something. I don't know what he means when he says that India and U. S. have to be closer. But, Ambassadors don't make policies in this country, The foreign policy of this country is decided here in this House and by the Government and the Prime Minister. The USA will have to understand the realities and come to us rather than our going to them.

Regarding West Asia there have been historical relations in the past. Many critics have sought a revision of our policy. Friends like Mr. Piloo Mody have said this. They said, in view of the reaction of some of the Arab States we should review our relations. But I must say there is no question of any review of our situation because our friendship with the Arabs is vital. When I had an opportunity some months age to visit some of the Arab countries, I said this in unmistakable terms 'we are sorry and we are deeply hurt at your attitude, but I hope you will understand that our attitude towards you will not be conditioned by this because we have vital and lasting stakes in this friendship. Similarly, I hope the External Affairs Ministry will make use of opportunities in Latin America to build closer relations, not only with Chile, as Shri Dasaratha Deb mentioned, but also explore new possibilities in Venezuela and Colombia.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : What about Cuba ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : We have good relations with Cuba.

I am sorry India has not been as active as she has been in the past in the disarmament negotiations or in the whole concept and range of problems connected with disarmament. A great friend of India, Prof. Gunnar Myrdal, and other friends of India all over the world have been considerably concerned, and they had occasion to tell some of us about India's attitude towards the disarmament problem. I hope External Affairs Minister will take note of this.

I would conclude by referring to the problems of our foreign service which are very vital. As I said earlier, though we make policies, the people who have to implement them are the Ministry of External Affairs as well as the embassies abroad. I am glade that led by officials like Shri T. N. Kaul, Shri D. P. Dhar and others excellent work has been done by them during the last year. But I am not quite sure that some of our embassies are functioning well. I would not like to name them. I had an experience of one when I was in Paris. I wanted to meet Louis Aragon. One officer came along and asked : 'Who is Louis Aragon ?' In this case I told him his Education and training has been sadly neglected. Is this their training ? If this is so, it is unfortunate.

There is an impression in this country that our foreign service officers are highly paid. I would like to remove this. An officer in any public sector undertaking starts life on Rs. 1250. But an IFS officer, class I, begins on Rs. 400. I must say the whole range of problems connected with foreign services must be thoroughly investigated because we cannot allow such a vital service to suffer from this kind of deficiency. In the UK, they had the Duncan Commission to go into such problems. I would suggest that we appoint a Commission to explore the possibilities not only of increasing the salary but also examining other related problems.

In conclusion, I would only say that after all, when we project the image of a country, much depends upon developments at home. As long as India's internal policies are guided by our Prime Minister and our party which has received a decisive mandate, I am sure this country's international prestige will go up and we will be able to stand erect in this world.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for developing close commercial and cultural links with Cuba, Chile and other Latin American countries struggling against American imperialism (18)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for special effort to rectify the lag in India's relationship with forward-looking countries in Africa (19)].

"That the Demand under the Head Exterernal Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate establishment of full diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic (20)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (21)].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to severe diplomatic relation with the U. S. Puppet regime, of South Vietnam (22)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

[Failure to condemn the U S imperialists' military intervention in Vietnam Laos and Cambodia in unequivocal terms (23)]

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re 1

[Failure to take positive and vigorous steps to safeguard the interests of Indians who have been living in foreign countries (24)]

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re 1'

[Failure to give diplomatic recognition to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (25)]

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re 1

[Failure to give diplomatic recognition to the Democratic Republic of Germany (26)]

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re 1'

[Failure to withdraw landing facilities to the British R A F planes in Andaman and Nicobar islands, for refuelling purposes (27)]

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs 13,88,00,000'

[Unaccounted money under 'discretionary Expenditure" for which no details have been or are being given and spending of this money to finance the activities of "Research and Analysis Wing" a secret organisation under the Ministry of Home Affairs headed by the Prime Minister of India (28)]

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs 100'

[Corruption in various Indian Embassies and Missions abroad (29)]

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for reducing expenditure of the country's Embassies and Missions abroad (30)]

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[Urgent need for normalising relations with the Peoples Republic of China on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence (31)]

'That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs 100'

[Urgent need for maintaining and promoting friendly relations between India on the one hand and the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America on the other (32)]

SHRI N SREKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) I beg to move

'That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re 1'

[Failure in protecting the interest of Indians and people of Indian origin in Ceylon (33)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re 1'

[Slackness in the diplomatic efforts after the cease-fire with Pakistan (34)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re 1

[Failure of Indian diplomacy in the Middle East and African countries (35)]

'That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re 1"

[Continuance of incompetent and irresponsible diplomatic personnel in our Embassies (36)]

SHRI H N MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) This is the year of the silver jubilee of our independence and it is a happy

coincidence that participation in the glory of the emergence of Bangla Desh and co-operation in the tasks of reconstruction have brought us something of a sense of fulfilment. However, the heightened perspectives of today have also placed on us further responsibilities both in the sphere of national and of international politics. If *Garibi Hatao* is seriously intended, it is a struggle of our people to complete the national democratic revolution. And this is closely linked with our struggle to defeat the global strategy of imperialism led by the United States, now in crafty collusion with the Chinese leaders, both intensely keen on somehow queering the pitch for India and for Bangla Desh.

Therefore, the performance of our national economic tasks is closely linked with the urgency of strengthening and deepening our friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp.

Sir, I do not grudge Government and its supporters like my friend who has just spoken and got away, a certain complacency born out of the happy euphoria that overtook us last December. Nothing succeeds like success, and this country and especially the Foreign Minister has the right to a kind of deep contentment over the way things have gone. But the Foreign Minister needs also to be self-introspective and self-critical. I do not like to recall it, but it remains a fact that the Minister's first reaction to Bangla Desh was entirely tepid and overcautious. There was delay in recognising the liberationist aspects of the struggle rather than the philanthropic aspects of certain problems thrown up by the Bangla Desh movement. For manths, his aides in the Ministry persisted in trying to prove that recognition of Bangla Desh was not very important, and I shall never forget that the one and only article that was published on the issue of recognition of Bangla Desh in the Indian and foreign Review published by the Ministry was against the idea of recognition.

As I said, I do not want to recall these things, but these are facts which have to be remembered because the trends represented in those months when shilly-shallying was going on in the Foreign Ministry and also elsewhere in the leadership of the Government, those trends are very much there. Otherwise, in the changed conditions even of today, the Minister would not be found to come to this House and to argue as he did the other day that he saw no evidence of it—that is what Shri Swaran Singh told us the other day—there was no evidence of the United States influencing the Saigon Government in behaving as it has done lately to us in India and in the International Control Commission of which we are the Chairman. Shri Swaran Singh need not push discretion, in his phraseology, to ridiculous lengths. There is no need for him to certify that the Saigon Government is an independent entity, because that is just not true.

Perhaps from this flows his recent stand in this House that the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam does not yet qualify for reconition as a State. How he says this, in spite of what has been going on for years now in that part of the world, seems extra-ordinary. It is good that the Prime Minister and also the Foreign Minister in his own way have praised the fantastic courage and the stupendous human spirit of the liberation fighters of Vietnam which is almost unparalleled in history. But that gesture has to be followed up by some tangible action. Nixon has stepped up his savage assaults but he will have to get back to the conference table in spite of the report which I saw Pasted on the board there in Parliament House which says that Nixon has had a fling add has made insulting remarks about Madam Binh suggesting that Americans get back to the conference table in Paris or elsewhere. Sooner rather than later, Nixon would have to got back to the conference table either in Paris or in some other place in order somehow to save his malodorous face.

Recent experience has taught us,—at least it ought to have taught us—what to expect in crucial times by way of aid from imperialism. This is why I ask this Government, and particularly Shri Swaran Singh because his Demands for Grants are being discussed this afternoon. I ask him to come forward and declare what was nearly the unanimous desire of the House the other day when we discussed Viet-Nam, namely the recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam. The fear of the United States and it friends, I hope and trust, should be no longer a major factor

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

in our foreign policy and let us also, as Mr. Dasaratha Deb suggested, determine to severe, give up and stop all diplomatic relations with a puppet State, with a criminal regime like that of Saigon. That this fear of the United States persists in our country is seen in the Government's failure yet to have full embassy level diplomatic relations with a country like the GDR.

Last session more than 500 Members of both the Houses, a clear majority of Parliament, gave a memorandum to the Prime Minister asking for the immediate recognition of the GDR which is more than overdue. With GDR our political, economic, cultural, commercial and other relations are extremely friendly and co-operative. Many nations including our neighbours like Ceylon, Burma and Nepal, undeterred by the old, outdated scarecrow of the Hotlstein doctrine fully recognised GDR. Unlike the Federal Republic of Germany, GDR showed imaginative understanding over Bangla Desh and appreciated particularly India's role in the brave new phenomenon emerging in our subcontinent. Mutual and happy recognition of Bangla Desh and the GDR led to the Bonn Government, with its tail between its legs, rushing to Dacca to recognise Bangla Desh.

In international conferences India tries to do her duty by upholding the sovereign status of the GDR. I myself attended on behalf of Parliament the Inter-Parliamentary conference in Comeroon where the Indian delegation unequivocally supported the GDR's entry into that body. But it was opposed by the usual western clique. This time the argument of the western clique was defensive; they could offer nothing except a plea for deferring the matter till the retification which is due in a few weeks' time of the treaties of the Federal Republic of Germany with the Soviet Union and Poland, and the ratification of the four-party agreement on Berlin.

I feel that we in India should assert our self-respect as a State and we can demonstrate our esteem for a friendly socialist country. We could prove our concern for detente in Europe and for world peace by having immediate embassy level relations with the GDR. A couple of years ago I remember in a public meeting in Delhi a Central Cabinet Minister referred in his speech to his desire to welcome very soon in Delhi GDR ambassador. This question has been hanging fire for so long that we should have a sense of shame and guilt about it.

The Federal Republic of Germany can blackmail us by threatening to cut off aid and we truckle down even though we have come to know what this aid business means. The socialist countries led by the USSR be have decently and cordially towards us. GDR particularly is a very friendly country, cooperative with us and we seem to be taking advantage of their civilised qualities to unconscionably delay putting our relations on a proper State-to-State basis. Socialist countries are not going to be vindictive but on that basis we should not behave in the fashion that we have been doing. Let not this tardy procrastination continue; let the Government implement the often declared wish of Parliament in this regard, and without further delay announce the full diplomatic recognition of the GDR.

Perhaps tomorrow at Murree discussions will start between India and Pakistan at the official level. I hope its course is smooth inspite of the unspeakable Bhutto's apparently histrionic but very deeply thought out political gimmickry. There is India's treaty with Bangla Desh the Soviet-Bangla Desh Joint Declaration following in the wake of the Indo-Soviet Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Co-operation; these are positive steps towards normalising relations of peace and security in our sub-continent, and they indicate a new perspective of advance.

I am sure the Government will assure us that there must be no letting down of Bangla Desh. The return of the prisoners of war will obviously require Bangladesh's permission since they had surrendered to the joint Indo-Bangla Desh command. The wishes of Bangla Desh have got to be respected over the issue of the trial of war prisoners. India, Pakistan and Bangla Desh must participate in talks for an overall viable peace settlement covering all outstanding issues.

The status of Kashmir as an integral part of India is not a negotiable matter, but

Pakistan sadder but wiser, may be persuaded, if its mischievous Western friends do not intervene and poke their nose into this business, Pakistan may conceivably be persuaded to accept a permanent international boundary with India, with such adjustments to the cease-fire line as may be essential to our interests. This job is tricky and we wish government tackle this with care, matching the devilish wits that are going to be pitted against us.

The recent Nixon-Chou declaration with China slyly trying to slip in a point on Kashmir is a pertent. Inside Bangladesh the intensification of CIA activities had a vily significance. The Anglo-American combine with a chain of military bases from the Australian coast to Africa operates today its aggressive global strategy, determined to fight the last ditch battle to the bitter end. The latest US barbarity in Vietnam is fresh evidence of this threat.

India's fight against it must be the consolidation. first of all, of our friendship with Bangla Desh on the basis of democracy, secularism and socialism, the forging of friendly relations with Pakistan, and the strengthening of good-neighbourliness with all our neighbour States, and then with the help of the socialist countries we can build a powerful shield against the Nixon line of making Asians fight Asians. We can voluntarily organise a system of co-operation and security in our Asian neighbourhood. This is a big job, a fundamental task, which the government must turn its attention to.

During my recent visit abroad, I noticed the Ministry's failure to keep in touch with countries like Chile, where a most significant experiment in revolutionary democracy is taking place, from which we in India must learn. Even though there is an Embassy with a *charge d' affaires*, we have hardly any contact, and no trade, with Cuba, where a clean, young and exhilarating leadership is valiantly trying to build a socialist society. In much of Africa and the Arab world, while the Gadaffis have done a lot of damage, there is among the people — not always among the governments concerned — a great deal of goodwill for India. But our diplomatic personnel are unequal to the task. Visiting Ministers and Members of Parliament are also not particularly adequate to the job. I suppose if the Prime Minister can go to countries like Cuba and Chile, and if the Prime Minister can try to repair our fences with Zambia and Tanzania, and perhaps visit a country like Guinea, it would be a good job well done. She has, at the moment, a certain charisma, whether we like it or not, even for people abroad, and this asset the Ministry should seek to put to some use.

I have some important questions to ask of the Minister in regard to the Demands for Grants. I find, for example, the discretionary expenditure of the Ministry has expanded. The discretionary expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs, budget estimates 1971-72 was Rs 12 crores. In 1970-71 it was Rs. 6,06,68,000 while the budget estimate for 1972-73 is Rs. 13,88,00,000. So, when I think of the Nagarwala case and that sort of thing, I begin to worry why this discretionary expenditure has increased in this manner.

I find again that to something called the Commonwealth Secretariat, which heaven knows what work it does, and the Commonwealth Foundation we pay nearly Rs. 15 lakhs. Why do we continue to pay a sizable sum of money, Rs. 1,34,000 to the Attlee Memorial ? I do not see why this country year after year should go on paying to the Attlee Memorial. Why is there a big increase in the allotment to the Indian Council for Cultural Relations ? The allotment in 1971-72 was Rs. 14,50,000 and this year it is Rs. 29,25,000 at a point of time when the Khosla Committee is inquiring into the working of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

There are so many other matters but there is no time and I am sure you will stop me. But I would also like to draw the Minister's attention to the fact that only the other day we were told — and we are told from time to time — that from the PL-480 funds during the nine months since April 1971 the amount spent on account of United States uses in India was Rs. 33,69,00,000. The United States uses only from out of PL-480 funds in nine months' time nearly Rs. 34 crores and our Ministry's total budget is Rs. 28 crores-and-odd plus Rs. 50 crores, that is Rs. 79 crores at the outside. More

[Shri H N Mukerjee]

than half the total budget of the Ministry for a whole year is spent out of PI 480 funds in nine months' time for US uses in this country This is the sort of pressure — political, economic and other kinds of pressure — that is brought on us That is why we have to be very careful The CIA works everywhere, in Bangla Desh particularly today, causing all these difficulties of smuggling and whatever else you choose to think of, and we have to do something about it

Therefore, I say to the Minister, in conclusion break out of this grip, show some courage, recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam fully recognise the GDR, step up your friendship with the socialist camp go ahead with the movement for friendship with the neighbour countries so that we could have a real answer to the Asians fighting Asians enormity which Nixon has sprung over our kind of world

This is the hour of opportunity The emergence of Bangla Desh the Indo Soviet Treaty, the glory of Vietnam fighting today against all the barbarian marauding that Nixon can muster – this is the time when the lacklustre and ugly face of imperialism is seen locked in the cruellest of battles which they can think of, but it is a last ditch battle which they are fighting This is the time for the External Affairs Ministry to remember Jawaharlal Nehru's adjuration about the "Tryst with Destiny he spoke of on the 15th August, 1947 Let us go ahead and do something Let us not have from the Minister a sedate orchestration of platitudes something very diplomatic and carefully formulated Let us have something which will warm the cockles of the heart of the Indian people Let us have something which will mean that we are turning a new leaf that we mean business that in the silver jubilee year of our independence, Indian foreign policy and Indian national economic policy are going hand in hand to build a new India which will function on a self-respecting basis in a new world

MR CHAIRMAN Shri Sreekantan Nair has got some business and wants to go away If parties would not mind, I will call him now.

SOME HON. MEMBERS Yes

SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) Mr Chauman the year under question has certainly been a year of great achievements in all spheres of life in the country and that is also true of the Foreign Affairs Ministry But based on that fact when the Minister claims that the embassies and the departments of the Ministry are all doing well he is not correct My hon friend Shri Unnikrishnan just referred to it But either he did not get time or he did not want to finish what he had to say I am reminded of what Shri Unnikrishnan said from his experience and his coming into contact with the Embassy staff who did not appreciate our attitude to Bangla Desh and who were more sympathetic to Pakistan than to our cause Such people the remnants of our officers of the old imperialist days are in foreign service That their remuneration is small I admit But as regards amenities, I suggest that more amenities be given to them so that they can live on par even excel, with their counterparts in other countries including America But to raise their salary is entirely a different question

Even now with the limited experience that I have I know the foreign diplomats and other people attached to the Embassies who drink Scotch and smoke the best quality cigarettes Naturally when they come back here they voluntarily take to Chai Minar which can compare with their taste of high class cigarettes in foreign countries That I appreciate I do not want them to resort to wrong methods in order to maintain their high standard of living when they come back to India If you are going to raise their salary, you are going to have fresh problems when they come back to India

There was a reference to our immediate neighbours You know that the Srimavo-Shastri Agreement of 1964 has been a faulty one There was no reason why they accepted 7 4 proportion The Agreement has another very serious flaw and that is that out of 1 million people who were actually the people of Indian origin in Ceylon, about 1½ lakhs of people were left out The Agreement was only for 8½ lakhs of people There also, 15 years duration was fixed for implementing the Agreement Why this 15 years' duration ? If India wanted to be serious about

giving citizenship to them, we must have got them back immediately. If we had done that, the entire country of Ceylon would have suffered and they would have been forced to come down to ask us to send them back.

That happens. The meanest labour of Kerala, the toddy tappers, came *en bloc*. The Ceylon Government is now entreating those people to come back because nobody in Ceylon is prepared to do that job.

Now, 7½ years have passed, that is, 50 per cent of the total period envisaged in the Agreement for settling 1 million persons. What is the achievement ? According to my information, according to trade union leaders, we have brought back about 46,000 persons and Ceylon has accorded citizenship to 22,000 people, out of 1 million people At the time of the Agreement, 1½ lakhs of people were left out. The number of persons who come under the Agreement must have multiplied. Naturally, the number is increasing. What will you do about these people ?

I am reading to you a passage from the publication of Shri S. Thondaman, a veteran trade union leader — I quate :

> "In approaching the problem in this manner, was not a Nelsonian blindness disclosed to the realities under lying it. The real issue underlying it is a social one : the unfortunate fate of a million people most of whom have been in Ceylon and know no other motherland and whose forbears over a period of a hundred years came into this country and faced untold hardships to create the base of an economy which has been the salvation of the people of this country. Is not the real issue the immediate determination of the ignominous situation that has been described as 'statelessness'? And what does 'statelessness' mean ? It is a deprivation of civic rights and liberties, the existence in a country merely to earn a living without enjoying and participating in those matters in a country's growth that give a human being pride and satisfaction, to be treated as some form of mercenary, sordidly selling one's labour. It is the inhumanity of this ignominous condition of 'statelessness' that requires solution and not the bargaining in numbers and years, the arbitrary determination of percentages and proportions without any reference to the wishes and implicit rights of the people concerned, that should be the basis of any solution."

Anyhow, that has been done. What have we done to expedite this process ? Let us take all the people whom we have agreed to take even though they comprise only 50 per cent of the people who are involved. And you are not putting any pressure. You say, you have better relations. I am very sorry, our Foreign Minister, our Government, had the extreme audacity to send out military help to destroy small urchines and boys from schools and colleges who had adoped a wrong revolutionary path. We sent them helicopters and arms and ammunitions to kill those poor children. Was it not tragic ? Does it conform to the not-ahgned approach ? tThis was inhuman, brutal, and you have ceratinly to answer to this crime. Some time in the future, our country will have to regret when some other country will send arms and ammunitions to bomb our children.

Then, there was a reference to Bangla Desh. Shri Unnikrishnan was talking about the sacrifices of the people. That is not the question. I want to sound a note of warning. You know, Maulana Bashani, one of your old friends and colleagues, has taken up cudgels, and he was right also. I have found that the African countries, the newly liberated nations are against India. It is because of your black-marketeers and rackteers who go and start everything that is dishonourable in life. Those people have ganged up in Bangla Desh also. Even a man like Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, I am told, has said that their relations with Britain are better than their relations with India. They have shed their blood, but we have also shed our blood for them. Yet, we are not getting proper recognition. Why should we be so complacent about our relations with Bangla Desh ? If you do not control the black-marketeers and racketeers who have gone to exploit the people of Bangla Desh, once again our relations with that part of the country will become strained.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश की विदेश नीति सदा से

[श्री शशि भूषण]

उन्ही मूल्यों पर आधारित रही है जिन के लिए हम अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई में संघर्ष किया करते थे, साम्राज्यवादियों के खिलाफ। जहाँ भी संघर्ष हुआ है हमने हमेशा साम्राज्यवादियों के खिलाफ लड़ाई की है और उनके खिलाफ लड़ने वाले क्रान्तिकारियों को हम हमेशा अपना सहयोग देते आए हैं। हमने साम्राज्यवादियों के दमन को अपने देश में देखा है और हमें उस दर्द का एहसास है। पिछले दिनो बंगला देश की स्वतंत्रता मे हमने जो उनके आन्दोलन मे मदद दी, उसके पीछे भी यही भावना सब से पहले थी और मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत की विदेश नीति की विजय बंगला देश की विजय है उसका भी अगर किसी को श्रेय हो सकता है तो सबसे अधिक हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय को हो सकता है और उसके नेता, सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जी को तथा उनके जो सहयोगी श्री डी० पी० धर है, श्री टी० एन० कौल हैं उनका कार्य सराहनीय है। श्री श्रीकंठन नायर ने कहा है कि हमारे विदेश विभाग में पुराने वक्त के लोग मौजूद है। मैं भी एक दो अधिकारियों से वाकिफ हूँ। वे पुराने वक्त के जरुर हो सकते है लेकिन मौजूदा वक्त के किसी भी प्रगतिशील क्रान्तिकारी विचारों वाले व्यक्ति से वे कम नही है और उन्होंने हमेशा इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि देश की विदेश नीति को गुट निरपेक्षता के स्तर पर रखा जाए और हमारी विदेश नीति अगर सफल हुई है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उनकी सोच और समझ की सफलता है।

सी० पी० आई० एम० के हमारे साथी ने यहाँ कहा कि हमारी जो विदेश नीति है वह साम्राज्यवादियों के आसपास चक्कर काटती रही है। उनसे मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर उनकी नीति क्या रही है? चीनी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का जो जून 1963 का प्रस्ताव था वह सशस्त्र क्रान्ति करने का प्रस्ताव था अभी दो महीने पहले उनकी पार्टी ने चीनी लाइन का समर्थन किया है। आज फिर कुछ तबदीली हम देखते है। सोवियत यूनियन को वे राइट अपरचुनिस्ट कहते है और चीन को लैफ्ट अपरचुनिस्ट। चूकि चाइना पाकिस्तान को सपोर्ट करता रहा है, इसलिए वे चाइना के बारे में ऐसा कहते हैं। सी० पी० आई० (एम०) अपने आपको मार्क्सिस्ट कहते है, लेकिन वे माओइस्ट है, मार्क्सिस्ट कम है। अब ये कुछ दलो मे तालमेल बिठाने की कोशिश कर रहे है। उनमें से बहुत से प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियो के साथ मिल गये है। इस लिए जनता ने इनको पहचान लिया है। मै सी० पी० आई० एम० के साथियो से कहूँगा कि वे स्वयं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ देखे और उसमे परिवर्तन लायें।

15 hrs.

आज अमरीका एक स्वयं निधारित पुलिसमैन की हैसियत से हमारे पड़ौस मे वियतनाम की जनता पर जुल्म करने के लिए पहुँच गया है। महान लिकन के देश के लोग, उस देश के लोग, जहा सबसे पहले स्वाधीनता का बिगुल बजाया गया था, आज वियतनाम में जो जुल्म कर रहे है, वे उनके द्वारा रेड इंडियन्ज पर किये गये जुल्मों से कही ज्यादा बर्बर हैं। वे समझते हैं कि वे दमन से और बन्दूक के जरिये वियतनाम के स्वाधीनता सग्राम को रोक सकते है। लेकिन यह सम्भव नही है। वियतनाम स्वतंत्रता के करीब पहुँच रहा है और वह स्वतंत्र होगा।

हम हमेशा से वियतनाम की जनता को मदद और सहयोग देते आ रहे हैं। इसलिए अब हमे उनकी सरकार को पी० आर० जी० को मान्यता दे देनी चाहिए। कम से कम उनको एक इनफार्मेशन सैंटर तो दिल्ली मे फौरन खोल देना चाहिए, ताकि वियतनाम के उन लड़ाकू बहादुर लोगों के बारे में हमारे देश की जानकारी बढ़े। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि जिस तरह सरकार ने बंगलादेश को उचित समय पर मान्यता देकर अपनी विदेश नीति के साहस का

परिचय दिया, उसी तरह वह वियतनामी पी० आर० जी० को भी मान्यता देगी।

जी० डी० आर० के साथ भी हमरे संबंध बहुत अच्छे हैं और इसलिए उसको भी पूर्ण मान्यता देनी चाहिए। इस बारे में भारत सरकार को यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि वेस्ट जर्मनी में दिल्ली ब्राँट थोड़ा तो तरक्कीपसन्द है। अगर भरत सरकार जी० डी० आर० को मान्यता दे देती है, तो बिल्ली ब्राँट को भी मदद मिलेगी, वर्ना वहाँ पश्चिम जर्मन में कोई और रीएक्शनरी सरकार आ गई तो यूरोप की शान्ति के लिए खतरा पैदा हो जायेगा। इस तरह जी० डी० आर० को मान्यता दे कर हम विश्व-शान्ति की दिशा में एक और कदम बढ़ायेंगे। सरकार उस तरफ प्रयत्नशील है। मुझे आशा है कि वह बहुत शीघ्र जी० डी० आर० को मान्यता दे देगी।

जहाँ तक हमारी विदेश नीति का संबंध है, वह विश्वशांति परस्पर सहयोग के रूप में स्थायी रहती है और उसमें अधिक परिवर्तन की गुंजायश नहीं है, क्योंकि हम आपरूचनिस्ट नहीं हैं। अरब देशों के साथ हमेशा हमारी हमदर्दी रही है। अरब सागर के किनारे पर स्थित देशों में जो क्रान्तिकारी साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ जंग लड़ रहे है, उनके प्रति हमेशा हमारी हमदर्दी रही है। अपने देश के राजा-महराजाओं के प्रति हमारा जो रवैया रहा है, अरब देशों के बादशाहों के प्रति भी हमारा वही रवैया है। अरब सागर के किनारे के देशों की क्षमता बढ़े, तरक्कीपसन्द हों और साम्राज्यवाद से मुक्ति पायें, इस में हमारे देश की भी सिक्युरिटी है। दुनिया के बड़े-बड़े राष्ट्र इन छोटे छोटे देशों का शोषण करते रहे हैं। इसलिए हमारा यह प्रयत्न होना चाहिए कि इन देशों में उनके पेट्रोल और गैस आदि का विदेशियों द्वारा शोषण समाप्त हो।

भले ही बंगलादेश के प्रश्न पर अरब सरकारों ने हमारा समर्थन न किया हो, लेकिन वहाँ के क्रान्तिकारी और प्रगतिशील नौजवानों और अखबारों ने हमारे पक्ष का समर्थन किया है। वे अपने देशों में ऐसा वातावरण बनाते रहे हैं, जिस में हमारे देश के साथ उनके संबंध अच्छे हों। अरब देशों में प्रगतिशील ताकतों का गटबन्धन हो और वे इम्पीरियलिस्ट और फ्यूडलिस्ट पंजे से मुक्त हों, इसमें हमारे देश की भी सिक्युरिटी है और स्वयं अरब देशों की भी सिक्युरिटी हैं। मै मंत्री महोदय से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि फिलस्तीन के शरणार्थियों के मुक्ति मोर्चे को हमें और सहायता देनी चाहिए।

अफ्रीका मे जो क्रांतिकारी साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ लड़ रहे है, हम हमेशा उन का समर्थन करते रहे हैं। साउथ अफ्रीका में काले और गोरे के नाम पर दमन हो रहा है। अमरीका स्वतंत्रता में विश्वास रखने का दावा करता है। तो फिर वह क्यों नहीं साउथ अफ्रीका में दमन और अत्याचार करने वालों पर बमबारी करता? वह वियतनाम के निर्दोष लोगों पर बमबारी क्यों कर रहा है? गिनी और अंगोला आदि अफ्रीका के विभिन्न देशों में संघर्ष कर रहे क्रांतिकारियों के साथ हमेशा हमारी हमदर्दी तथा सहायता रही है। यह हमारी विदेश नीति का एक बुनियादी सिद्धान्त है। इसीलिए संसार में हमारे देश की कद्र बढ़ी है।

सोवियत संघ के साथ मित्रता की संधि करने के लिए मै विदेश मंत्रालय को खास तौर से मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ। वह संधि एक ऐसे वक्त पर की गई, जो हमारे लिए एक परीक्षा की घड़ी थी। उस संधि से हमारे देश को भी बल मिला है और सोवियत संघ को भी। हमारे दोनों देशों की जनता अस्सी करोड़ के लगभग होती है। जिस तरह हमारे देश की जनता को सोवियत संघ के साथ दोस्ती पर गर्व है, उसी तरह सोवियत संघ की जनता को भी हमारे साथ दोस्ती पर गर्व है। उन में भी विशालता की वह भावना हैं, जो हम में है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे दोनों देशों के संबंध और सुदृढ़ हों।

साम्राज्यवादियों द्वारा हमारी नाम-एलाइनमेंट पालिसी का हमेशा विरोध किया गया है।

[श्री शशि भूषण]

हमारे देश मे प्रतिक्रियावादी तत्व साम्राज्यवादियो के दोस्त है, वे नेफा, गोआ, कच्छ और काश्मीर आदि हर एक प्रश्न को लेकर देश मे भय और सकट का वातावरण पैदा करते रहे है। इसके बावजूद हिन्दुस्तान मे तरक्की पसन्द ताकते सगठित है। दुनिया मे भी प्रगतिशील और शान्तिप्रिय ताकतो का बल और बढ रहा है।

हम पाकिस्तान के साथ शान्ति और मित्रता की दिशा मे आगे बढना चाहते है। हमारे पास पाकिस्तान के जो जंगी कैदी है, उनके साथ हम अच्छा व्यवहार कर रहे है। हम चाहते है कि वे जल्दी अपने देश मे वापिस जाये। लेकिन मै मंत्री महोदय से वरन्वास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के साथ जो बातचीत हो, उसम काश्मीर के प्रश्न को भी शामिल किया जाये और उसका भी फैसला कर लिया जाये। हम तो पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ती चाहते है, लेकिन साम्राज्यवादी ताकते ऐसा नही चाहती है। हिन्दुस्तान मे भी ऐसा वातावरण पैदा किया जा रहा है, जिसमे पाकिस्तान के साथ मित्रता कायम न हो सके। विदेशो मे खबरे आ रही है कि पाकिस्तान ने युद्ध की तैयारियाँ शुरू कर दी है और काश्मीर मे दो लाख गुरिल्ला तैयार हो रहे है। हमें अपने देश को साम्राज्यवादी ताकतो के प्रैशर से बचाना चाहिए, लेकिन काश्मीर के प्रश्न को जरूर हल कर देना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक ब्रिटेन का सवाल है, चूंकि वह यूरोपियन कामन मार्केट का सदस्य बन गया है और उसने कामनवैल्थ के राष्ट्रो के हितो की परवाह नही की है, इसलिए हमे समाजवादी देशो के साथ व्यापार-सबंध और बढाने चाहिए और हिन्दुस्तान का भी समाजवादी कामिनकान का मेम्बर बन जाना चाहिए।

ब्रिटेन अपने देश मे नार्दर्न आयरलैंड मे रहने वाली कैथोलिक माइनारिटीज पर बहुत जुल्म कर रहा है। उसने पार्लियामेंट की मेम्बर, मिस डेवलिन, को जेल भेज दिया। ब्रिटेन द्वारा नार्दन आयरलैंड मे माइनारिटीज का जो पर्सीक्यूशन हो रहा है, वह निन्दनीय है। चूंकि ब्रिटेन एक बडी ताकत है, इसलिए दुनिया की कैथोलिक ताकते इस बारे मे खामोश है। जहाँ भी माइनारिटीज अपने प्रजातान्त्रिक अधिकारों के लिए लड रही है, हमे उन्हे अपनी मारल सपोर्ट देनी चाहिए।

हमे नेपाल, अफगानिस्तान और बर्मा जैसे अपने पडौसी राष्ट्रो के साथ अपने सबंध और बढाने चाहिए। मै मत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस तरह सिंधी और पजाबी हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय जुबाने है, उसी तरह नेपाली को भी हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय जुबान बनाया जाये। क्योकि नेपाली भाषा बोलने वाले नेपाल की तराई मे बहुत बडी तादाद मे रहते है। सभापति जी, आप तो बिहार से आते है आप जानते है। इसी तरह पश्तो जानने वाले भी हमारे देश मे काफी बडी तादाद मे है। इसलिए पश्तो, नेपाली और बर्मी भाषाओ को हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं मे शामिल किया जाय और इनके साथ और निकट सबध बनाए जाए। इतना कह कर मै आप से आज्ञा चाहता हूँ।

SHRI K MANOHARAN (Madras-North) I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs, especially with a sense of relief and exhilaration at least this time for the simple reason that we are here to speak after having seen the emergence of a historic nation, what is called Bangla Desh.

The foreign policy of any government is a systematic statement of a deliberately selected national interest. On the basis of that, I want to review the functioning of the External Affairs Ministry, and I want to place before the House some international developments which are vitally affecting the interests of the country. A nation is judged

not by its size or by its landscape but definitely by its power. Mr. Clement, a very good political writer has said as follows :

> "Insolvency of power will mean, preventible wars are not prevented, the unavoidable wars are being fought without being adequately prepared for and settlements are made which are the prelude to a new cycle of unprepared wars and unprevented wars and unworkable settlements."

So, what is necessary is power. Without power, no nation can survive. I recall what I spoke on the last occasion on the Demands of this Ministry. I still remember that I had then characterised the diplomacy of our Government as dilly-dallying, negative and unproductive. But now I could find some tolerable improvement registered and recorded in the Ministry of External Affairs. I am grateful and thankful for the successful functioning of the Ministry under Shri Swaran Singh, especially during the time of the Indo-Pak war.

Utilising this opportunity, I want to say something about what is going on in Viet Nam and the attitude of naked American imperialism

SHRI PILOO MODY : Oh !

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : What oh ? I want to bring to the notice of the House the amount of atrocities committed by American imperialism in that part of the country. To get a sense of the scale on which violence is being done on Asian soil, consider the following report :

> "The savage battering of the Viet Namese continues without pause. In scale, it is unique in the history of warfare. We learn that the aerial bombardment alone exceeds 100 lb. explosive per person, and 12 tonnes of explosives per sq. mile, distributed almost equally between North and South Viet Nam. Hundreds of thousands of acres have been subjected to defoliation,with what ultimate consequences no one knows.".

Now it is a past story. The President of the United States of America, whom I call the international butcher, had undertaken a journey for peace to Peking. After the historic talks were over, there was a widespread news flashed in papers all over the world that there would not be any escalation of the war in Vietnam. Immediately after that, we see what is going on in North Vietnam, South Vietnam and Cambodia. With an undying spirit, with an indomitable will, with undaunted courage, the finest flowers of the North Vietnam soil have braved the oddities of time and exposed the callous barbarity of Nixon and his administration.

I want to touch on another point. While our Prime Minister had gone to the US, she was given a dinner by Mr. Nixon. There Mr. Nixon, the curse of humanity, had said that as Vice-President he had undertaken a tour of the world. He said :

> "On that trip around the world of 73 days, in 20 countries, I asked every head of government and State what he wanted most for his country. Some said roads, others industrial development, others said education. Prime Minister Nehru did not answer that way". He thought for a moment before stressing the need for "a generation of peace".

The report continues :

> "Mr. Nixon had acknowledged at the banquet that he had since made these words his own".

This is what Mr. Nixon said while our Prime Minister was there quoting our previous Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, that what he wanted was a generation of peace. Immediately after that, we have been watching how mercilessly the people of North Vietnam have been mangled, gashed and mutilated and the skulls scattered all around.

The Prime Minister is saying that there is every possibility of restoration of mutual understanding between the Government of the United States and the Government of India. I have got my doubts. So far no signs are visible. I am sure understanding can be reached between the US and India minus Nixon, because I want to show how mean, how low, Mr. Nixon has been, and is, how his administration is functioning very

[Shri K. Manoharan]

callously, nauseatingly. Here is an account which would be interesting to read, and it would be very helpful to understand the content, colour, character or culture of the Nixonian administration. This is written by Art Buchwald. He says :

"Deep in the bowels of the State Department, there is a bureau whose sole function is to make life miserable for the embassy of a country that the United States is feuding with. It is known as the 'anti-protocol office' and it is at present headed by Horace Bitterman, a former guard at Attica prison.

"I talked to Mr. Bitterman the other day, and while he refused to confirm or deny that the screws had been put on the Indian Ambassador, he did tell me how the anti-protocal office operates"...

Without telling that our ambassador has been put into a diplomatic deep freeze—

"When we get alerted by the White House that the President wishes to show a certain coolness to a country, we go immediately into action. The first thing we do is notify the sanitation department not to pick up the embassy's garbage."—

This is how the anti-protocol office functions—

"Then we send out a fleet of used cars to block the embassy's driveway."

"We also begin digging a subway station in front of the ambassador's residence with our workers starting to drill at 5 O' clock in the morning. This serves two purposes. It prevents the ambassador from getting any sleep; and the dug-up street makes it impossible for him to hold any diplomatic receptions because people have nowhere to park".

There is another one which is very interesting. "That is pretty good," said Buchwald. "What do you do when someone in the White House says that an Ambassador is not to be treated at too high a level ?" "The first thing we do"—the answer comes—"is notify all the restaurants in town that if the Ambassador reserves a table, he is to be seated next to the kitchen door." That is the character of the Nixonian administration.

Another thing is this. "We also telex all Washington hostesses to say that if he is invited to a dinner party, the President wishes him to be seated' 'below the salt'."

The third one is, "When the Ambassador requests to see the Secretary of State, he is given an audience with a code clerk trainee. We tow his car away while he's in the building" Then, "You people don't fool around," said Buchwald. Then, he asked, "What if the Ambassador gets angry ?"—he is being treated like this—"and goes back to his own country in a huff ?" The answer of Bitterman with a smile was, "We notify the airlines and they arrange to lose his luggage." That is exactly how the American Antiprocotol Office is functioning. It may be a satire, I do not know. But from the way in which Buchwald writes, I have got every reason to believe that Nixon is capable of living up to his satisfaction.

Another thing is this. Recently, I read from the news-papers that the Government of India had invited all our envoys from all the Asian, South-East Asian and East Asian countries. Our envoys were here and an understanding has been reached. It is a good understanding. I could see the emergence of a third bloc in this part of the world It is a must for the collective security of this part of the region, I stress.

In the conference, eight points emerged. The first point was, India's role in this region is one of mutual co-operation based on equality and partnership. Second, India does not accept domination by any power nor does it seek leadership for itself. Third, India believes that the countries in this region should safeguard their sovereignty, national independence, and be free from any outside domination. Four, India would like to see strong and stable neighbours and has no desire for territorial gains. Five, India would support a move towards guaranteeing the soverignty, independence and territorial integrity of the countries of the region through an international convention or agreement. Six, India attaches importance

to the development of bilateral relations with all countries, especially its neighbours.

Two more points are there. Everything relates and emphasises that we should have a collective security in the light of the recent developments in respect of the super-powers and the super-powers' nauseating activities indulged in this country.

Why had Mr. Nixon undertaken a journey for peace to Peking ? According to him, he said that it was a journey for peace. But Kissinger, while he was talking to Chou-En-lai, said and it was repeated by Chou-En-lai to one professor from the United States of America, according to newspaper reports—that Mr. Nixon was going to visit Peking first and formost to seek re-election in his own country. It is a political job. If he is in the White House continuously, peace in the region as well as in the world can be assured. So, why he undertook the journey was very clear. It was for political reasons for the next election.

I wish the people of the United States of America, I wish the thinking section of the United States of America, I wish the land of Lincoln, the land of Kennedy, the land of Martin Luther King, I wish them all to see that Nixon is defeated in the larger interests of the countries of the world I hope that it would be done. The Foreign Minister is noted for his coolness which I am sorry I understood in the past as dullness. I am sure that in addition to his coolness, he is noted for his sobriety. He is very sober and is handling international problems remarkably and wonderfully well, in collusion with the Prime Minister of this country ...(*Interruptions*) I request him to do one thing without any delay. The Prime Minister is noted for her sense of timing. While we have been clamouring for recognition of Bangla Desh, she has been saying : wait, wait. Then the time came and immediately she recognised. I think the time has come for recognising G. D. R.

SHRI PILOO MODY : All this is a plea to recognise the D. M.K....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : So also the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. Our relations with the Asian countries, African countries as well as the Latin American countries must be strengthened. While I was in Africa, I was told by a number of persons : your Prime Minister did not at all come to our country for the simple reason that we are a small country. Prime Minister Nehru did not visit all those African countris; Lai Bahadur Shastri did not visit those countries, except Egypt. The Prime Minister had visited so many countries of the world; she should visit all the Latin American countries which are struggling for their liberation.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mr. Karunanidhi had visited those countries.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Then there will be no time left for our country.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Unfortunately she cannot leave the entire responsibility to Mr. Mishra; that is the reason she cannot go.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I have visited some Latin American countries.

SHRI K MANOHARAN : Even then I request her that she should visit countries in those regions and our foreign policy and diplomacy should be dynamic and far-reaching.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Nations and States, like individuals come to cross-roads of history sometimes when they have to take a decision as to which turn they should take. If they take the correct turn, it leads to the path of stability and success and if a wrong turn is taken that leads to conflicts and problems. India found herself in such a situation and predicament not very long ago when we had to take a decision as to what turn we should take. I am happy to say that our wise and far-sighted leader and Prime Minister took the correct turn

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and the country came out successfully in the crisis.

India occupies a very strategic and important place on the world map. She is at the crossroads of Asia and she forms a kind of a bridge between Central Asia and South Asia, and South-East Asia and West Asia and, by virtue of her size, her potentialities, and her geopolitical position, she cannot live in isolation in the world around her. Nor can the world around her fail to take notice of India And this position, while it gives us a great deal of advantage, it also casts upon us a certain responsibility, and our country has to play a decisive role in this part of the world. That role is very well cut out for us by our history, by our culture and by the very compulsions of our socio-economic problems, and that role is that we have to help and encourage all the countries, developing countries and backward countries, of Asia and Africa, to bring about a quick economic and industrial development inside those countries, so that they can become strong and they are in a position to withstand any kind of pressures or domination from outside powers We feel that unless and until that kind of a situation can be brought about, it will not be possible for the developing world to make rapid progress and to be able to have a position or voice in the affairs of the world.

It was with this idea at the back of our minds that we held the conference of our Heads of Missions from various parts of Asia. We had a very useful discussion with all our envoys abroad. We wanted to find out as to how and in what manner we can play this role, what role those countries want us to play and in what way we can bring about better and closer co-operation in the economic field and in other fields so that all the countries together can play a useful role.

It is rather sad and strange that while countries of Europe which have suffered a great deal during the last two wars have come to realise that wars and confrontations will not be in their ultimate interest, and they are working for *detente* among themselves, and even the erstwhile enemies in Europe are coming closer together, we in Asia, unfortunately, still have a number of wars in this region, a number of confrontations, and a lot of suffering all round. I am sorry to have to say that some of the countries in Asia still succumb to pressures and domination from outside, and there are some big powers who play their imperialist game here and see that Asians keep on fighting Asians. This situation has to change and we have to bring a stop to this.

This Conference of the Heads of Missions, I referred to earlier on, was called here with this very purpose; to consider what we can do for this region, what kind of arrangements we can evolve and how we can change the situation so that the countries of this region can play a more useful and purposeful role in international politics and can have some say in world affairs.

Apart from economic co-operation with those countries on a bilateral basis we have also been playing a very considerably important part in the ECAFE organisation in order to bring about this kind of co-operation between our country and other countries of the region. But, I am afraid, the success in the ECAFE has not been very spectacular. All the same, we are moving forward in that direction. Our Ministry is also running a programme called ITEC International Technical and Economic Co-operation, to help the countries of Asia and Africa in economic fields, under which we provide technical know-how, consultancy service, training facilities and preparation of feasibility surveys and reports etc. for the developing countries of Asia and Africa. Hon. Members will be happy to know that our expenditure on this scheme during the last three years has considerably increased. From Rs. 27 56 lakhs in 1968-69, it has gone up to Rs. 105 lakhs in the current financial year.

Since our emphasis in our policies is on economic and technical co-operation and in order to bring this idea into fruition we are gradually trying to increase the economic content of our foreign policy. Economics and politics, as hon. Members know, act and react on each other. They are inseparable and sometimes they act as catalytic

agents for each other. A number of steps have been taken by our Ministry to strengthen this Scheme and to give more economic content to our foreign policy. For instance, our Economic Division in the Ministry has been considerably strengthened by adding another Joint Secretary and suporting staff to the Division.

An idea has also been mooted that perhaps a full-fledged Secretary should be in charge of this division and that matter is under consideration.

Proper training and orientation in economic work is given to IFS officers at all levels and the idea is to change them from being diplomatic agents to trade agents as far as possible. All our Foreign Service officers have also been told very clearly that their promotion in future will depend on their performance in this field. Our heads of missions have also been told that they have to keep a watch over the economic needs of the countries of their accreditation and they have to feed back infomation to headquarters so that necessary action can be taken from our side to implement whatever schemes they put up for our consideration. In fact, we have told them that they should act rather like commercial salesmen on behalf of a private firm and they should not consider this work as *infra dig* or below their dignity.

While on this question of economic and technical cooperation, I would like to say something about our immediate neighbours also, because we are trying to implement this policy in regard to our neighbours also. The main pillars of our policy towards our neighbours is friendship, understanding and cooperation. It is said, and very rightly so, whether it is an individual or a country, our worth is judged by our reputation that we enjoy among our neighbours. I am very happy to say that, apart from Pakistan and China, our relations with our neighbours are extremely good, very friendly and very cordial. This does not, however, mean that problems or difficulties do not crop between ourselves and our neighbours. That is, I suppose, inherent in the situation. When we are living so close to them, our interests are bound to overlap and certain problems and misunderstandings are bound to arise. But notwithstanding this, there is no reason why with a basic understanding of each other's difficulties, problems and interests, even the most difficult of problems cannot be resolved.

For instance, we have the case of Nepal before us. Some time back we had some problems with Nepal, as the House knows, and at one time over the question of the treaty on trade and transit we had many difficulties with that country and there were a number of other problems also. But the House knows very well that ultimately we overcame all those difficulties and we were able to sign a treaty with Nepal, and the other smaller problems have also been solved. This just shows that if an understanding is there between two neighbours, if there is understanding in regard to their interests and problems and if there is a little bit of give and take among them, there is no reason why even the most difficult of problems cannot be solved successfully.

While on Nepal, I would like to say that the recent visit of the Nepalese Prime Minister to our capital and our country has been very helpful and useful in bringing about a better understanding between our two countries. He came here and had very useful and purposeful discussions with our Prime Minister. That has led to a great deal of understanding.

As the House is aware, we are playing a very important role in the development of Nepal. We are giving that country considerable assistance to the best of our ability and Nepal herself is making considerable strides towards economic and industrial development. The House may be interested in knowing that during the period 1951-71, the last 20 years, we have given to Nepal nearly Rs. 81 crores in the form of aid or grants for the development work. India is involved in more than 100 projects in Nepal. Recently, I think, an arrangement has been arrived at to carry out a preliminary survey for the construction of the Karnali Project which, if it comes through, will be very useful to people on both sides of the border. We have also undertaken to survey, with an idea of constructing, a portion of the east-west highway in Nepal. The border between our countries, as hon. Members know, is

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completely free and open, which symbolises our very close friendship with that country.

With our another neighbour, Sikkm, we have very close and friendly relations and we are also doing our best to help Sikkim in her development programme. For her first three Plans we gave Sikkim about Rs. 20 crores and in the Fourth and current Plan the allocation is of the order of Rs. 18·5 crores. It is, of course, true that the work in regard to the construction of roads and bridges is undertaken by our own organisations for which Sikkim does not pay.

About Bhutan I would like to make a special mention because with that country we have very intimate and very close relations and very good understanding. The House already knows that Bhutan has already become a member of the UN and that event we have hailed as a great landmark; we are very happy about it.

Very recently, when our representative in Bhutan paid a visit and was met by the King, the King himself spoke in very friendly terms about India's support to Bhutan. He used words which I would like to quote for the benefit of hon. Members which go to show in a nutshell as to what the King of Bhutan feels abaut Ihdia's help and assistance to Bhutan. This is what the King said :

> "Our fundamental policy of friendship with India has been further strengthened after our entry in to the international scence. In fact, it has created another area of close cooperation between our two countries."

This in a nutshell sums up our relationship with Bhutan.

Bhutan is progressing very rapidly under the able and far sighted guidance of her enlightened monarch and we, on our side, are doing our very best to help Bhutan to join the mainstream of international life as quickly as possible. We are also giving condsiderable financial assistance for her development plans. In the current Plan, we are providing nearly Rs. 33 crores to Bhutan for her development projects.

Burma is another neighbour of ours with whom our relations are very friendly. We understand each others problems. We not only respect each others sovereignty and integrity but we also cooperate fully to safeguard the same. We recently signed the Indo-Burma Boundary Agreement which is a land-mark in our growing relationship with that country. The hon. Members will be happy to know that the work of demarcation of the boundary is going on very satisfactorily and according to schedule.

As for the other question about the people of Indian origin in Burma and about their properties left behind that is a matter which is under discussion between our two Governments and though a very difficult and delicate subject, it is being discussed by our two Governments in an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation We have been assured by the Burmese Government that they will deal with this matter with atmost sympathy and compassion. We have very hope of a satisfactory solution coming out of these discussions.

Now, I will turn to our neighbour Ceylon about which one or two references have been made by the hon. Members who spoke just now. I would say that our relations with Ceylon are also very friendly and very close and they are getting better every day. The recent visit of their Minister of Internal and External Trade has gone a long way in bringing about better understanding. The hon. Members must have read in newspapers what their Minister said after he got back to Ceylon. He admitted that his visit to India had opened a new chapter in the Indo-Ceylon relations.

Sometime back, the hon. Members know that propaganda had been started in Ceylon by some anti-India elements and also by some countries in order to spoil relations between India and Ceylon and it was said that India being a very big country, she has expansionist designs against Ceylon. I am happy to say that this Indian expansionist bogey, is now giving place to a realisation in the minds of the Ceylonese that perhaps

a time has now come when it will be better in their own interest and in the interest of India if both the countries can cooperate in the economic, technical and other fields. I am happy to say that some proposals have been put forward according to which India and Ceylon are going to put up joint collaboration projects in Ceylon. We welcome this very much. I take this occasion to assure our friends in Ceylon that we have absolutely no designs against their country, no ulterior designs, either economic or political or territorial. We want to see that Ceylon, and for that matter all our neighbouring countries, economically and industrially strong. If they are strong and viable, it will be a source of strength to us. In the same manner, if India is strong and viable, industrially and economically, it should be a source of strength to those countries. Ceylon should not have any suspicion of any such designs from our side because it goes against the very grain of the national character of this country. We want to live in peace and friendship with all our neighbours.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why did you send the Indian Defence forces there ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : This question was dealt with by my senior colleague sometime back. We have reasons why we sent them. There is a legitimate Government in Ceylon, duly elected by the people, and when that Government was in difficulties, I think, it was incumbent on us to go to their help. I do not feel that we had done anything wrong in sending them there. (*Interruption*)

Shri Sreekantan Nair mentioned about the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964. He said that this was not being implemented properly and that we should do something about it to get the people from Ceylon as quickly as possible. As far as the delay is concerned, he is right in saying that there has been a delay. There were a number of factors for this delay. One was that Ceylon had no enabling legislation to give citizenship to the stateless people; they took a number of years to pass a suitable Act for that purpose. The Act was passed in 1968, and they called in applications for citizenship some time towards the end of 1968. There were a number of other problems because a large number of people are invoved in this. It was a big scheme. A number of administrative and other difficulties had to be overcome before it could start functioning properly. But I am to say that all the initial difficulties have been got over now and both the Governments have geared up their machinery properly and it will be implemented very soon and properly and we are hoping that we will be able to complete the whole scheme within the stipulated time limit of 15 years.

I would like to say a few words about the Indian Ocean also because that has been talked about a great deal recently in our country and outside. Over the last few years, it is a fact that the presence of foreign naval ships has increased; not only conventional ships or war ships have increased but vessels which carry nuclear weapons have made their appearance in the Indian Ocean. This is a development about which we are very anxious. Not only India is anxious but all the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean are anxious. This development is causing a great deal of anxiety. We feel that this development is full of potential danger and that the big Power rivalry will lead to tension and generate a fear psychosis and an atmoshere of cold war which will impede the quick economic development of the backward countries of this region. Hom. Members can very well ask us as to what we are doing about this. We have taken up this matter at the international forums and we have had bilateral discussions with a large number of littoral countries and there is, I must say, a complete identity of views and approach in regard to this question with all the countries which are concerned with this matter. At the Lusaka Conference a declaration was made on behalf of the non-aligned countries in September, 1970. It declared the Indian Ocean area as an ocean of peace and a nuclear-free zone. India was a signatory to that and subscribed to that declaration. I must say that the Lusaka Declaration symbolises the feelings and wishes of all the countries of the Indian Ocean littoral. There was also the U. N. Resolution which was sponsored by Ceylon in the United Nations Assembly and which we also supported. We have agitated this point considerably in the world forums and we have been able to mobilise considerable public opinion in favour

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

of this move, so much so that even the big Powers who are interested in the Indian Ocean and whose navies have made their appearance here not only recently but quite some time back, have begun to discuss this matter, and they are debating this point as to what should be done to bring about some kind of a check on this arms race in the Indian Ocean. We are very happy that this debate has started in their minds. And there is also some talk of a conference being held some time later on in which the big Powers may participate to decide this matter. We only hope that when this Conference takes place, it will not be confined or limited only to those who call themselves big Powers but, the smaller Powers and all the countries of the region of the Indian Ocean will be allowed to participate where they can put forward their point of view, and whatever decisions are arrived at it, will be arrived at after taking into consideration our views on the subject. This is a matter which we are pursuing and about which our position is clear. *(Interruption)*

I would like to say a few words about the cultural activities also. We attach a great deal of importance to our cultural relations with countries all over the world. I know that political and economic relations are also very important. Cultural relations are also important and cultural links at people-to-people level are more enduring than even economic and commercial relations. With that end in view we are enlarging our activities in this field and we have cultural agreements with a large number of countries all over the world and especially in those countries where there are large numbers of people of Indian origin. We are going to open two cultural centres in Fiji and Goyana where there is a large population of people of Indian origin. That does not mean that we are trying to shut out any kind of cultural activity on the part of foreign missions in our country. We are giving them full opportunities in our country to carry on their legitimate cultural activities and we have set up a Central Cultural Committee in order to regularise and to supervise the cultural activities of these missions here so that these cultural activities can go on smoothly and they fall within our rules and regulations and no anti-national activities are indulged in the Indian Council for Cultural Relations will be actively associated with the working of these missions in this respect.

Sir, these are the only points that I wanted to highlight. Mr. Manoharan made a mention about the Conference held recently. I agree with him wholeheartedly that we should put across to those countries our point of view that we want peace, that we have no ambitions or other designs. All these ideas were discussed with the participants of the Conference and we are hopeful that in all these countries there will be an awakening in this respect, that India is trying to give its fullest cooperation to all those countries.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : Today more than ever before, the country stands in a very comfortable and enviable position particularly in the context of the events leading to the independence of Bangla Desh. I congratulate the Minister and the Government of India on that account. The developments leading to the emergence of Bangla Desh as a free independent country were due to certain fortuitous circumstances of history for which really speaking the Foreign Ministry alone cannot take any credit. Sir, till the very last, it may be recalld, the Government of India's stand was for a political settlement of Bangla Desh, within the framework of undivided Pakistan. My only submission is, the Foreign Ministry had never spelt out in clear terms what it meant by political settlement of Bangla Desh within the framework of Pakistan.

15.54 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Acceptable to the leaders of Bangla Desh, the Awami League leaders.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : My only point is, why this had not been spelt out in full, that India's Foreign Ministry stood for the independence and freedom of Bangla Desh. Therefore, this leads me to conclude that the emergence of Bangla Desh was due to certain fortuitious circumstances

for which really the Foreign Minister cannot claim credit. If Bangla Desh issue has created an impression that India is a big power, I venture to say it is illusory. It is illusory in as much as only the other day, the Foreign Minister was speaking with a spirit of helplessness that nothing could be done to stop the super powers from utilising the Indian ocean for their naval exercises. Today we find the United States have their Enterprise, the UK Aircraft carrier Albion is there and the Soviet Naval forces also are there using the Indian ocean for their naval exercises and building tension. Just now the Foreign Minister said, India is craving their sympathy and their indulgence, to see that Indian ocean could be maintained as an area of peace. This is neither the language nor the posture of a Big Power. In all humility I may say these are mere platitudinous observations which are neither here nor there. The only conclusion that one comes to is that unless you develop a very strong defence base you cannot have a credible foreign policy which will have an impact. Sir, to-day the latest exercise of our foreign policy is the Asian Security System, and I wish to devote the minutes at my disposal to an examination of this Asian Security System. The Asian Security System is nothing new. In fact, this is an echo of the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and even in 1968 when our Prime Minister had visited Malaysia, she had also thrown out the idea that there should be some kind of an Asian security system under the umbrella of the UNO where the sovereignty, the integrity of the nations of the South East Asia could be guaranteed. But it had drawn a blank from the concerned countries. Now this is being revived and the Foreign Ministry is petering out as its only credible foreign policy.

According to the Asian Security system, while India will not accept domination by any power or a group of power in this region, she will not be averse to any big power or country joining any such co-operation. I would like to know from the Foreign Minister, what is exactly meant by this—an Asian Security System to which invitations are being thrown to big powers to join it, and for what purpose ? According to me this is an invitation to the big powers for starting their power rivalry in Asia. This will not safeguard the integrity and sovereignty of the Asian nations, particularly the nations of the South East Asia, but will make them pieces of pawns in the chess board of international politics.

This was a doctrine which had been voiced by Mr. Breznev three years ago. Asian Security System, at that time, as propounded by Mr. Breznev had not found much acceptance. Is it that the Foreign Minister is acting to-day as the salesman of USSR for making the South East Asian nations accept this doctrine ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You are talking nonsense.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : It might sound you nonsense because you have lent your brain to someone who thinks for you; because you have delegated your thinking power to somebody else.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is better to delegate to her than to Biju Patnaik.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Why bring in Biju Patnaik here ? You are not thinking objectively.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You should know.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : What I know, that I know. It is for the Foreign Minister to clarify. You should not, interrupt others who at least apply their own thinking. What I was going to say was that as the Deputy Minister said that the foreign service to-day would be acting as the tradesman or as Indian trade agents, I think the Foreign Minister is selling this idea to South East Asian nations otherwise why should the schemes of the Asian Security system include provision for inviting a super power to join the Asian system. May I ask in the context, whether the USSR is an Asian power or a European power ? It is an Asian power as much as it is a European power also. And that leads me to submit that there can be no Asian security system without the participation of China. Though I am not an admirer of the political system that is being experimented upon in China, I still would repeat what I said last year, that there should be a new detente with China, and there can be no Asian security system without the participation of China.

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

16 hrs

This brings me to another matter In the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and thereafter, our foreign policy was remarkable for its involvement in world affairs Today, we find we have shrunk within and our foreign policy lacks that posture and that involvement, and this can be borne out by our policy over the recent happenings in Vietnam The other day, the Foreign Minister said that he would neither convene a summit conference, nor the International Control Commission nor would he accept even to pass a resolution in the House nor would he take steps in order to withdraw from the commission of which India is the presiding authority This only shows how India is lacking in involvement When we are talking of the Asian security system, we must have a sense of involvement and we must have that sense of leadership If we remain non-involved and remain as mere acquiescent observers of happenings then I am sure that among the Asian countries and South-East Asian countries in particular, we will not evoke much response

The other day, when it was suggested that an Asian summit should be convened for considering the issues arising out of the Vietnam happenings, the Foreign Minister gave us a very simple prescription He had advised Members, those who had suggested it, to take a piece of paper and a pencil and to jut down the names of the countries in Asia and find out for themselves whether that motley crowd would ever join together at a conference table to find out a common solution

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU That is a feather on his cap, or rather I mean his *pugree.*

SHRI SWARAN SINGH And on his bare head.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : In the light of that experience, I would ask the Foreign Minister how he hopes that the Asian security system would be a success ? Has he not drawn any lesson from the experience of the ASEAN experiment ? Today, the ASEAN experiment is certainly a non-starter. The countries affiliated to the ASEAN have not been able to find a permanent secretariat of their own. They have not even been able to work out an agenda on which to work In the light of that experience, I do not know how this Asian security system is going to function and how it is going to work if we are going to invite the big powers or any big power, whoever it may be, whether it be the USSR or the USA or even China I would like to know how by inviting any big power and by throwing open the Asian security system to these big powers, the Government of India are going to ensure the integrity and sovereignty of the nations of South-East Asia

Since the time at my disposal is already over, while congratulating the Foreign Minister I would only repeat my plea that India must evolve a credible foreign policy A credible policy does not mean speaking platitudes and working as the trade agent of some superpowers in the international markets for making their policies acceptable to others

With these words, I support the Demands

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) . Mr Chairman, foreign policy is really a two-tier arrangements There is the wider, general international objective and there is an inner, more direct programme of action linked again more directly to one's own national interest The global arrangement in our case has been an arrangement for peace because without international peace our own development would not have been possible It is a larger international co-operation which would provide us with the resources for our own development since we have always wanted to develop in freedom, free from foreign control.

This has been what one may call the global strategy of India and it remains the same today because the objectives of development, of international peace and co-operation, remain as valid today as they have been at the time of our independence.

Then we come to the more direct programme. Our direct programme, as evolved by our first External Affairs Minister and Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, was a programme which embodied in it the hopes and aspirations of the Asian people as a whole. It was a programme of assisting in the freedom movement of other countries; it was a programme which wanted the freedom that had come to be retained. This was embodied in what was called the concept of non-alignment, of *panchsheel*, of peaceful co-existence. This concept, again, remains as valid today as it was 25 years ago when it was enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But the emphasis has shifted because it is no longer a concept that has got to be accepted. It is today accepted not only by our friends but also by those who had vehemently opposed it.

Therefore, the question arises as to what are the next steps we have to take both in the direct service of our national interest as well as in mobilising the aspirations of the people around us. It is here that we have to do some thinking.

When the Prime Minister spoke of larger Asian co-operation, which was followed by our support to the legal government of Ceylon as also to the aspirations of the people of Bangla Desh, it was hoped that a new Asian policy had emerged, an Asian policy of which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself talked at the very beginning when he said that we could not be petitioners in the chanceries of the western countries, that Asia must come of its own, that Asian people must take their own destiny in their hands. If you see the situation in Bangla Desh, the conflict mixed up with superpower entanglement, with big power involvement, and yet the determining factor had been the wish of the people of Bangla Desh assisted by those who had cherished these values, and success came not to the superpowers but to the people of Bangla Desh themselves.

But then we see what has happened in Vietnam. I cannot help saying that it is a matter of regret that we have not taken the actions that were expected of us.

I do not wish to go in any great detail in this regard because it was only the other day that you gave me an opportunity to speak in this House and express my views. I say only this. Whether it is a question of Vietnam, whether it is the question of the recognition of PRG in South Vietnam, or whether it is the question of recognition of GDR, whether it is the question of support to the people struggling against apartheid in South Africa, whether it is the question of supporting people still living under colonial domination in the Portuguese colonies, or whether it is the question of giving support to the people all over the world in the developing countries who wish to build for themselves an economic system free from foreign control, there cannot be a division. One cannot look at this in compartments. Just as peace is indivisible, so are principles indivisible. Either we support the oppressed whether at home or abroad, and then we have to support the PRG in South Vietnam, the GDR, the struggle in South Africa or in the Portuguese colonies, or we withdraw. And when we withdraw, then lip-sympathy alone will not serve the ends.

It is here that a new dynamic initiative is called for to regroup the countries of Asia, of Africa, of Latin America which are now facing new challenges, neo-colonialism; which are facing the challenges of superpower rivalry. It is not a question of change in the context; the validity, whether of non-alignment or peaceful co-existence, remains the same. But it is its application that is important. 25 years have gone and one cannot repeat like a *mantra* that our policy remains non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. Of course, it is there; there is no alternative. But what beyond that ?

We have had here the meetings of the heads of our missions in Asia. Our distinguished Deputy Minister gave us an indication of the broad discussions and certain conclusions bordering on what may be called a a further emphasis on economic affairs. But is that all ? Can we say that because we have asked our ambassadors to become salesmen we have served our purpose in Asia ? Even in terms of the chellenges we face, it is beyond our capacity to meet even China on purely economic grounds. My friend Mr. Bhagat reminded me not long ago that China had spent as much as $ 2·4 billion in assistance to the developing countries. Can we match that ? Or is it enough

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

just to send some people and say, "Yes; we have a few goods to offer ?"

It is a question of policy, and that policy will not be made by trade alone. It is a question of co-ordinating the development of one country with the development of another country. It is a question of utilising our surpluses in the building of economic processes in other countries, and it is a question of utilising their surpluses in the development of third countries. It is then only that a co-operative, economic association can emerge; not merely trade exchanges which can have a diminishing return over a poriod of time.

But even this, I would not say is sufficient. It is a question of establishing that India stands for certain values, and that India will stand for the oppressed people wherever that oppression may be. It is this that has carried India through two decades when India herself did not have any riches to offer, and yet, its counsel was valued, and it was valued because it was linked with certain principles. It is these principles which have now to be spread further down in the creation of a new dynamic policy.

Sir, in talking about Asian affairs, it is necessary for us to see what are the new challenges and what is the power equation in Asia.

What are the points on which explosions can occur ? I have talked of Vietnam; I have talked of it at length. I can not help repeating that it symbolises the entire struggle of the Asian people against foreign domination.

I have said on the last occasion that we should have made a more serious attempt to mobilise world opinion and that the International Control Commission had a special role in this regard. I am sorry my friend the distinguished Foreign Minister did not fully agree with me. He felt that the ICC was not in a position in the present context to take any great initiative. I beg to differ from him; it is the duty of the Commission to take cognisance of the changed situation in Vietnam. It is an obligation placed on it by the Geneva Agreement. It can meet, discuss and make its recommendations to the Cochairmen. May be nothing will come out of it; still it would have done its duty and we as the Chariman, have done our duty in mobilising world opinion. Beyond that it is a question of national effort. The Foreign Minister did not accept the suggestion of my friend, Shri S. N. Mishra that we should have an Asian Conference. With due respect to my friend Mr. Mishra, I do not agree with it either...(*Interruptions*) because according to the Foreign Minister it is impractical.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : At the crucial moment, you will go with the Foreign Minister, not with the opposition.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : That does not mean that between the conference and this inactivity there is no other alternative. If we have not taken that course of action, it is because there is, to my mind, an effort at greater bureaucratisation of the initiatives as such.

I say with some personal knowledge that we have one of the finest foreign service. Our younger representatives and members of the foreign service are the finest that you could find anywhere in the world; yet there is a bureaucracy topping that, like a lid, which frustrates all their hopes and aspirations and initiatives. Where will they go, my friend asks. I can give a list of some very nice places to settle down in India after retirement; I shall be glad to send the list to either him or the Foreign Minister. I do not wish to get invoved in the rules and we are looking forward to the changes that are likely to come before this House very soon from what I see in the newspapers. But I do say that the course of initiative in the service should be open. Our friends are now being assured that there will be greater recognition of merit. I am goiad to hear that. But I hope that this recognition of merit will not mean a commitment to bureaucracy on top but a commitment to dynamic work in the Ministry of External Affairs.

When our ambassadors met here, can we say that they had been given a specific brief in regard to our policy as such ? I do not mean only the econmic policy. I would not wish the Foreign Minister to spell this out but only to assure us that he is satisfied that a brief has been given to our representatives in Asia, which will represent the new dynamism which we all hope will emerge from the Asianness which the Prime Minister has been speaking of. If we have done this, then we have made a move forward. If we have not, perhaps it is not yet too late to evolve this so that there could be a more meaningful co-operation in Asia.

You look at the other extreme of Asia. I talked of the conflict in the East, and there is the conflict in the West, the conflict in the Arab lands. What does it represent ? To my mind, it is not merely a clash between Israel and the Arab countries. It is again basically a clash of neo-colonialism with emerging forces in the Arab world. We may not have been too pleased with the attitude of the Arabs over Bangladesh but, that aside, there is still the basic question that the Arabs are fighting for their independent existence and we must continue to support them in their struggle against colonialism. And it is here that a meaningful co-operation can emerge between Asian countries, based upon both political ideals and economic co-operation, not merely in terms of trade, but in terms of the weaving in of the development of one another.

When we look at the picture of Asia we find that a balance of power exists today. It is not a bi-polar balance, but a balance in which China has forced itself in. We have to see how it affects our own national interest. Today one of the major powers is with us, two are against us. The success of diplomacy will depend on the retention of friendship, even further strengthening of the friendship with the power that is with us and, at the same time, neutralisation of the powers which are working against us.

It is in this context that there is need for fluidity, whether it is with China or it is with the United States. I know the sentiments expressed by my dear friend, the hon. Member, Shri Manoharan, about the United States. I have had several occasions in this House to express my own views about the policies of the Government of the United States, which my friend, Shri Piloo Mody, has never appreciated. Nevertheless, I hold to that even today. On the other hand, we have to see the tremendous support that we are receiving from the people of the United States. What has North Vietnam done ? North Vietnam has made a direct appeal to the people of the United States, over the head of the Government of the United States, and it is paying dividends. You can see the tremendous support that Vietnam receives from the Senators, from the people of the United States, which is making inroads. We have got to try to crystallize the support that we have of the people of the United States and further strengthen it, because the people of the United States are both democratic and friendly, and the government will keep changing. I do not subscribe to the theory that we must assist in the change of the government. That is their domestic affair. They can choose one President or the other; may be, they are about the same for us; at least in the past they have been roughly the same. But it is the people who can make a basic change.

Similarly, in regard to China, we cannot wait for China to take the initiative. China will take the initiative when it suits China. What is necessary for us today is to end this waiting; to see whether we can bring about a change, not necessarily by statements here, not necessarily by public declarations elsewhere.

SHRI PILOO MODY : By eating Chinese food.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I agree with the hon. Member. It is good food which he and I sometimes, I hope, will be able to share. But it is not the food alone. Beyond food is the food for thought to which we must at this moment apply ourselves. It is my hope that with the discussions that are taking place and the constant review that the Foreign Minister applies to our policy, it will be possible to evolve a dynamic approach which will strengthen the policies that we have followed and will give a new direction in which a new and a meaningful association of Asian countries, of the developing countries, will emerge which will be triggered off by India.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad) : Sir, the foreign policy of a country is based on certain principles. In the case of our country, from the very inception of our freedom, the foreign policy of peace, non-alignment and enlightened self-interest has been a policy for us.

My hon. friend from the Utkal Congress praised the policies of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is the role of the Opposition always to praise the policies of the past Governments of India.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Never.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : In the past the principles of our foreign policy were proved successful when we took part in the commission for Korea when we emerged as the trusted Chairman of the Commission in Indo-China and when during the war in the Middle East India was entrusted with the task of leading the forces of peace.

In our national affairs, unlike the great liberator, the People's Republic of China, we liberated Goa and parts of our country from French colonialism. Our record in the fight for freedom in Africa, where the Father of our Nation laid down the basic principle of satyagraha, has been such that we need not be ashamed of the defined principles of our foreign policy.

In the last year we saw so many speakers from the Opposition benches pillorying us as to when Bangla Desh shall be recognised. I remember the months of July and August when speaker after speaker came up in the Opposition benches of the House and said that the policy of the Prime Minister and our foreign policy were a failure. Then came the treaty of friendship and peace between the Soviet Union and India. Then, after, a few months, came the greatest crisis in the history of the Indian sub-continent when Pakistan launched a war against us.

What is the lesson of the liberation of Bangla Desh ? In terms of the history of world imperialism, one of the basic links in the chain of imperialism was disturbed in the Indian sub-continent. It is lost on our Marxist revolutionary friends. They choose to call us sympathisers of America. Their friend Nixon *via* the agency of Mao Tse-tung challenges the Indian sub-continent and very indirectly says that the strongest power in South Asia is India. When the chain of imperialism was disturbed in South Asia, it was the re-emergence of the glory of India, the sovereignty of India. This is forgotten by the Opposition benches.

About the liberation of Bangla Desh, Professor Mukerjee said that we were becoming complacent. Why shall we not ? The moment of glory is a moment where the ruling party shall be rightly proud of many firsts which came in the course of the liberation of Bangla Desh. The biggest influx of refugees in the history of the world was faced by India. The liberation of one of the biggest countries in the world was also the result of our foreign policy.

During the crisis days, when the Seventh Fleet was threatening the Indian sub-continent, it proved the success of the foreign policy of the Government of India. It also proved the fact that while it is true that liberators are fighting the battle for the freedom of Arab people or the freedom of the people of Indo-China and it has taken years and decades to liberate them, here are the Indian people united with the people of Bangladesh for the liberation of Bangladesh. It disturbed the chain of imperialism throughout the world.

Now, the question of Indo-China is before us. I wish to place before you some parts of the speech of our revered Prime Minister. While inaugurating the Asian Seminar on Trade Unionism, she said :

> "The classic example of the old colonialism yielding places to new intervention is the order of the day today..."

She also said :

> "Imperialism initially advances through the reluctance to abandon its hold..."

Today, neo-colonialism is the new form of world imperialism. Imperialism is not dead. Imperialism has not abandoned its allies in Africa. It continues to exploit the people of Portuguese colonies. Today, the the United States of America continues to

send arms to strengthen the Portuguese imperialism. The chain of imperialism continues to suffocate the people of Arab world through bribery, *via* Saudi Arabia and Jordon and, through bribery or other channels, today, imperialism is trying to influence both the sectors of the Middle-East. Through Israel, a piece of the flesh of the Arab people has been torn and thus neo-imperialism has discovered a way to keep the people of the West Asian region completely divided. That is the face of the world imperialism today.

What is happening in Indo-China? All the experiments of genocide, all the experience of which Hitler and Yahya Khan would be ashamed, have been copied by American imperialism in Vietnam. Such people who are the glory of the history of a nation, the people who should be the proudest – a small set of people – have chellenged the might of the biggest imperialism. What our Prime Minister says on this subject I wish to place as a justification of the glorious foreign policy of India which has discovered its feet and inrooted in the conditions of India where today our obliging journalists cannot report back from America that Mr. Johnson is refusing to send food aid to India because India has spoken something on foreign policy matters. Today, there may not be that oil black-mail because India has come nearer to self-sufficiency.

As Lenin once said, the foreign policy is the expression of the inner policy of a country. Today, our foreign policy reflects the fact that India is a socialist, democratic, secular united society. India has its own feet and that foreign policy finds its expression in the foreign policy of strength where India is reckoned as one of the biggest countries in the world, not for super-power status, not for colonialism, but for supporting those values which were recommended to the world by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, and the greatest thinker and missionary who came on the surface of politics, the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Therefore, when we discuss our foreign policy, it may be, because an Opposition has to play the role of an opposition, because an opposition has to say something and a certain opposition is reflected by our friends of the Utkal Congress who will always run down the country because the country must be run down. There is a moment of glory when the people can stand together and say that the country is great because the country is great. There lies the strength. What shall we use it for ? We shall use it for strengthening friendship with our neighbours.

Nepal has already said that the Treaty of 1951 of friendship with India is alive. It is alive today because Bangladesh is not part of Pakistan. It is alive today because India and Bangladesh have a treaty of friendship. It is alive because India and Soviet Union have a treaty of friendship. The friendship of Soviet Union and India should not be considered as the emergence of opportunism but a fact of friendship which has been cultivated in 25 years of the freedom of our country. Look at the opportunism of China and America. Mr. Kissinger, as a commission agent for Yahya Khan, went to Peking in order to arrange a holiday for the President of the United States who is harassed by the people of that country. Neither the problem of Vietnam nor the problem of Taiwan has been solved. That was sheer opportunism. The friendship of India and the Soviet Union should not be equated with that. On the issue of Kashmir, on the issue of strengthening our national economy, on the issue of strengthening the defence industry of India, the Soviet Union has always stood by us. If the Soviet Union has stood by us and if our friendship is celebrated as a Treaty of Friendship, why shall we be ashamed of it ? Ashamed shall be the Chinese, ashamed shall be the Americans. Neither China has completely abandoned communism nor America, the capitalist democracy.

On my way, while returning from the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference, one of my Indian Embassy friends said that he would like to introduce me to an ex-Maoist. You know what that ex-Maoist said. "Maoists used to give us ideology. If we want resources and strength, the Soviet Union can give us. If we want arms, the Soviet Union can give us. But the Maoists could give us only ideology and even that has been abandoned by the great Maoist revolutionaries." Our Marxist friends who are on retreat should take a lesson. This is our homeland, our country, and this can be a great

[Shri R. K. Sinha]

socialist country, friendly to all its neighbours and with a foreign policy to assert its right to emphasize the basic principles for which we have stood.

I wish to request our Foreign Minister that we should make a special study of South East Asia and West Asia. We should also emphasize the study on African region. These are our natural allies.

There should be study in depth of South East Asia. There should be non-official organisations encouraged by our Government for a study of South East Asia. South East Asia is a region where our ancients spread Buddhism and Hinduism. South East Asia is the region where still the Ramayana and the Mahabharatha are celebrated. South East Asia is our region of friendship and not of sphere of influence.

About West Asia, I would say that we should not walk into the trap of world Zionism. It is a tool of world imperialism. Let us not walk into that camp by saying that their opponents have not been very responsive to us in the past. They might not have been very responsive. But from the suffocation which has been imposed by the CIA, the Pentagon and the imperialists, the revolutionary secularist is trying to liberate himself. Shall we strengthen him. Shall we build a bridge between the Arabs, the socialists among them and ourselves. For that, I would request the Foreign Minister that more efforts should be made to cultivate friendly relations at all levels, including the non-official level, with the West Asian region.

Then we come to the problem of Africa. There may be small countries in Africa; there may be big countries in Africa. But there are a great number of countries represented in the United Nations. Let them not have an impression that the great India, which has emerged greater in the conflict with Pakistan, is trying to ignore them. Let us cultivate them at non-official levels. Let us send delegations to them. We should invite more delegations from them. Let us understand the problem of Africa because if India is the mid-future and if the socialist Europe is the future of the world, Africa is the present. This half a century shall be that of Africa. Africa and Latin America are going to determine the future of the world. After all, the problems of the world are not going to be decided by war. They are going to be decided by the voice of the small nations of the world in the United Nations. That is why we have to cultivate Africa.

Coming to our neighbours, in spite of the fact that China has been hostile to us, I feel, we should try to bridge the gulf, we should have contacts with China, we should have some level of understanding and friendship with China. We should liberate Pakistan from the conspiracy of the imperialists and Chinese who want tension to be created, to be perpetuated in the sub-continent. That is why we should tell them plainly that India has got no territorial claims on them. It is India which has embarked on the unilateral ceasefire. We have the best of sentiments for the people of Pakistan and if possible, with the Government of Pakistan. If possible, we should establish a durable border of peace with that country. There should be an international border of peace between these two countries. My only hope is, let India, Pakistan and Bangla Desh emerge as defenders of the great principles about which our great seers spoke to us. Thank you.

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) : The whole attention of the country today is focussed on the forthcoming Indo-Pakistan talks. The main object of these talks is to achieve durable peace in the sub-continent. Nobody can quarrel with that. But the point is, what is the content of the durable peace. That is the crux of the situation because signing of a no-war pact will not mean durable peace. Mere assertions by Mr. Bhutto that he wants to live in peace with India will not bring durable peace. We have to take into account the ability of Pakistan to strike at India. If we can do something about the striking power of Pakistan by an agreement on the limitation of armaments, then, I think, that will be, what we call, durable or credible peace.

The point is this. In Pakistan today there are 55 million people. In India today

there are 560 million people. Pakistan is thus one-tenth of India. If there is real intention on the part of Pakistan to live in peace, then there should be no difficulty in their agreeing to certain amount of limitation on armaments expenditure, on the millitary and defence expenditure in Pakistan in relation to India. There should be some relationship of their military expenditure to ours. There should be some understanding on that. If that is achieved then I think one can be sure that their professions on peace will be practised in future. Otherwise we will think he is only concerned with repatriation of prisoners of war. He will say all kinds of statements. He said he is concerned with two problems today. According to him one problem is the prisoners of war and the other, the long term problem of Kashmir. In my judgment the question of prisoners of war should be linked with durable peace and with the security of this country. He has come out with a gimmick. He says he is prepared to release even without the consent of the Prime Minister of India the Indian prisoners of war in Pakistan. Well, we have got about 600 prisoners of war in Pakistan. So, it is no charity it is no peace, it is no movement for peace on the part of Mr. Bhutto to agree even unilaterally to the release of these 500 or 600 prisoners of war in Pakistan. However, if that gesture has to be responded to, it should be responded to in the like manner, that is, those Pakistanis who have taken prisoners on the Western front can be released as *quid-pro-quo* for the release of the Indian prisoners in Pakistan that will be roughly about the same figure. But the fate of these 93,000 prisoners of war in India taken under the joint custody of India and Bangla Desh is a different matter and has to be linked up with durable peace, with durable security and therefore, as I said earlier, there should be a voluntary admission or voluntary agreement on limitation of armaments. We can even say this, Sir, that immediately both countries will agree to reduce their defence expenditure by 20% and in addition Pakistan will reduce its defence expenditure so as to go down eventually, say in the course of three or four years, to that proportion to the ratio in population. That would be the real test.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbilli) : What about external assistance ?

SHRI C. C. DESAI : I am coming to that. The external assistance is there. It is not only external assistance from certain countries but the external assistance from neighbouring countries and I was surprised to find some people on the other side saying that we should be friendly with all these Arab countries. It is a matter of shame, Sir, that a number of these Arab countries have behaved most disgracefully towards India on this occasion. Even Afghanistan which has got a certain amount of stake in Pakistan and certain sympathy for Pulhtoons has not yet recognised Bangla Desh. Egypt is a great friend of ours. It is saying that only when Mr. Bhutto tells them they will recognise Bangla Desh. Bangla Desh is a country of 75 million people all these Arab countries out together number only 100 million people and they are at present talking about Bangla Desh as some small country just born the recognition of which would be delayed. Ultimately they will find that Bangla Desh is about next to Indonesia the largest Muslim country in the world and therefore they will have to pay respect to Bangla Desh. What about Jordan ? What about Libya ? I think every Member of Parliament has received a cyclostyled copy of a letter written by some Col. Gadalfi—I donot know what Gadalfi means—but some Col. Gadalfi signs as President of Libya making all kinds of insinuations, allegations and aspersions against India particularly during the Indo-Pakistan war. The same Libya, Sir—we read only this morning in the papers-had apparently given a frigate to the Pakistani Navy which was involved on the 4th December 1971 in the action near Karachi. The same Libya had also sent B-52 members or some American aircraft to Pakistan. Jordan is another country which had vehemently opposed Indian stand in the 1965 war, which again lent 4 ships and gave aircraft and other assistance to Pakistan in the 1971 war. What reasons have we to show the slightest sympathy to these countries like Jordan, Libya, Turkey and so on. As against that there is Israel. Israel has been friendly to us. I do not give out any secret when I say that in the height of the Indo-Pakistan war, some of the best, some of the most sophisticated war material was supplied by Israel, to India and Israel could have done much more if we had been a little more friendly. I do not suggest, Sir, that we under-mine or under-rate Israel's aggression or we say any-

[Shri C. C. Desai]

thing in favour of Israel. But we must atleast know who our friends are, who our friends are in time of need. Israel was the first country in West Asia to offer recognition to Bangla Desh. For reasons well-understood, Bangla Desh did not fall to the bait. But the fact remains that when Egypt, when Afghanistan, when Iran, when Turkey and when every other Muslim country was opposing—was not recognising Bangla Desh, it was that little country of two million of Israel, which came forward to recognise Bangla Desh. As I said, Israel is a poor country; it may be small country, but technologically, culturally and in many other ways, it is far more advanced than many other countries of the world. Israel is a member of the UN, and yet we do not have diplomatic relations with that country. They have a small consulate in Bombay, but we are not allowing a consulate to be opened even in New Delhi. This is how we treat our friends. Whatever one might say, I see no reason for us to show any sympathy towards these Arabs who have been a failure, who have done no good to us.

Some friends have also talked about African countries. Where are friends among the African countries ? You may go and see the conditions of Indians in African countries. I have been there; I have been to Kenya, I have been to Tanzania and Uganda and also to South Africa. I may tell you that with all the apartheid of South Africa which the whole civilised world condemns, the Indians or the Indian population or the people of Indian origin or I would call the Indian South Africans are far happier there than those Indians who are in Tanzania or Uganda or Kenya and some of those countries with which we profess to be friends. Why do we not see where our interests lie ?

We condemn and rightly condemn the practice of apartheid against the Indian population in South Africa, under the Group Areas Act, segregation, in regard to employment and so on. But we also practice a certain amount of what I would call cultural apartheid against the Indian population in South Africa. We do not give as many seats for admission to those boys in our medical colleges and other institutions as they would like to have. They have no future there and they have no future here; they have no friends there and they have no friends here, There are about 700,000 people there drawn from Tamil Nadu and Bihar. They are a prosperous community, educated community and a well trained community of whom any country can be proud. But they suffer because India does not show the same amount of cultural consideration which they are entitled to expect.

Ever since the last elections in 1971 there has been a series of decisions which could not have been more correct. There was first the open-door policy to the refugees from Bangla Desh; in spite of pressure from many sides of the House, the Prime Minister did not accord recognition to Bangla Desh. There was support to the Mukti Bahini. There was support to the liberation movement of Bangla Desh. Ultimately, when Pakistan attacked us, there was massive intervention and a war in which there was spectacular success of the Indian forces. Then, there was a unilateral declaration of cease-fire by our Prime Minister, the credit for which all the countries of the world are now trying to take. The US President says that he inspired this unilateral declaration of cease-fire. The UK says that they were responsible for it. The Soviet Union thinks that they were responsible for it. But they will not give the credit to where it belongs, that is, the Prime Minister of India. the Indian Government and the Indian people.

Pakistan has offered to renew diplomatic relations with India. That is very good. I hope that even before the summit takes place, there will be an equal response from this side. As every Member has said in the House, we have nothing against the people of Pakistan. I have been a High Commissioner for India in Pakistan for nearly four years, and I know how friendly and how anxious the people of Pakistan are to establish friendly relations between the two countries, and how anxious they are to visit each other. But they have been the victims of the policies of their Governments. Let the visa restriction be abolished, if you

like, because no two countries are so similar and so alike and have got so much in common in the whole world as India and Pakistan, which were one until the 15th August, 1947. So, let the difficulties and distress of the people of these two countries be uppermost in the minds of our negotiators and let the visa regulations be abolished as quickly as possible. Let anyone travel anywhere he likes, whether it be to Ajmer to pay homage to the most sacred shrine for the Muslims in India or to Kashmir. They should be able to go anywhere. Similarly, our people should also be entitled to travel anywhere in Pakistan.

We should also aim at one thing : when peace is restored, it should be one of the understandings that both countries will withdraw their cases from the Security Council of the U. N. Technically, India's case against Pakisan is still there; technically, Pakistan's case against India is also there. With the return of peace which I hope will to be result of the sunmit talks in the near future, there should be withdrawal of cases by both parties so that these irritants are removed and there is not only peace but genuine peace in the sub-continent.

Papers report that there has been a treaty between Pakistan and the U. S. for mutual defence and it was registered with the U. N. As a member of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry and as an M. P., I asked for a copy of that treaty. But so far it has not been furnished to us. We would like to know why Government are so shy of telling the Indian public what defence treaty exists between Pakistan and the U. S , a matter of supreme concern to every Indian.

Lastly, there is the Commonwealth Secretariat. I have been to London and have seen how it works. In my opinion, it is nothing but a refuge for some of the foreign service officers retiring or who have just retired. We contribute a substantial sum to the upkeep and maintenance of the Secretariat office. I see no reason why we should help maintain an institution which has been set up and which is being kept up mainly for the benefit of the U. K. Government. They pass on some of their burdens to India and other countries. If we subscribe to the maintenance of this office, we should have a say in the matter of appointments and we should have adequate representation in the Commonwealth Secretariat.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad) : The year 1971 was a year of turmoil and terror in international relations for our country. It goes to the credit of our Government, Parliament and people that they stood up to a man to face this unprecedented challenge to our freedom and integrity and achieved notable gains. The country's gratitude is due to the Prime Minister for her remarkable feat of leadership during this most difficult period. This will go down as the brightest patch in our history, something like our finest hour.

The Minister of External Affairs and his Ministry showed great skill and adroitness in handling the most difficult and delicate problems arising on the diplomatic front during this period. Even the external publicity moved in perfect unison to project our image abroad. I think the appreciation of the House is due to them.

During this period, great and cataclysmic changes have taken place in the political scene in Asia. Every country is reassessing its national interest and realigning its external relations. India has emerged the most important country down the Himalayas and is also at present engeged searching for new foreign policy options in such a vastly changed situation. I think the House will agree that at present the critical continent is Asia. And world politics seems to revolve round it. Even if the present bipoler world becomes triangular, and may with the inclusion of western Europe and Japan be extended and becomes a Pentagon, international politics in the near future, I think, will be decided in Asia in the main.

17 hrs.

There is a tendency, however, to ignore India's importance in Asia, but I am sure it is going to be temporary. India, in its own right, by its size, its cultural and historical heritage and its growing industrial and economic power will not and cannot be prevented from playing its role in world affairs.

The sheet-anchor of India's foreign policy has been the singleminded objective of the

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

pursuit of peace. I think no other country can match this pursuit Non-alignment, peaceful co-existence, independence and economic progress, and interdependence have been the instruments of the realisation of this policy.

The President, in his Address to the joint session, said that "India does not seek leadership of domination nor will it tolerate domination by any country." India rejects the doctrine of spheres of influnce or the balance of power in Asia or anywhere in the world.

Sir, in this context of South-East Asia, what do we see ? It has been our declared policy that this region, South-East Asia, must be free of foreign domination, influence and involvement. As far back in 1968, during her visit to Malaysia, the Prime Minister suggested that "Big powers should guarantee the security and neutrality of the countries of the region under the over all umbrella of the UN Charter." India is lukewarm to the Soviet proposal for an Asian collective security. This is because of the unwelcome political overtones and the fear it may cause in the smaller nations who have long traumatic experiences of military alliances and security pacts ? Rather, she prefers to emphasise the economic co-operation as a factor towards regional stability. In her view, Asian security has essentially to be ensured by the countries of the region. This is possible only when their neutrality is assured by the big powers whose continued presence either through military involvements or through pacts like SEATO has kept the area in a state of utmost tension for the last two decades.

India does not fully subscribe to the western view that the Brezhnev doctrine of collective security will lead to the creation of a new power bloc with the Soviet Union having a leverage. India, having consistently advocated the "hands off Asia" doctrine, cannot fully support a proposal with mixed reactions and the fears of a new power alliance which the American association in Asia has evoked. Therefore, a certain measure of internal stability and security is essential for the preservation of peace in this region. India's belief is that stability is possible through a greater degree of economic co-operation. We want strong and stable neighbours so that they can resist external pressures alone, bilaterally or together.

In this context, the instruments of economic co-operation promoting trade relations, creating a new lever and instruments of understanding and inter-dependence, cannot be overemphasised India, because of its paucity of resources, because it was itself a developing country, could not master enough resources to put forward at the disposal of the countries in the region.

All countries, developing and developed, have followed this policy.

The Chinese came on the scene much later than India in international trade. They grew rapidly in their total volume of trade and their economic co-operation. They follow two policies. They do not diffuse their resources over a number of countries. They knew where their national interests lie. They went on the basis of selectivity. For example, they gave 800 million dollars to Tanzanian railways, one third of their total assistance. They have given assistance to Pakistan and a number of other countries also in the Persian Gulf. Although we have provided aid to countries like Nepal, the hon. Deputy Minister said that we had given so far Rs. 81 crores. We are very much behind in the total volume of assistance that should go from a country like India to support our national objectives, international policies, peace and inter-dependence and to promote regional stability. As a Member of the UNCTAD India is committed to provide one per cent of its GNP towards economic assistance. If we we take up countries with which it would be in our national interest to promote closer relations in this region, we can use this lever of economic inter-dependence and assistance in the promotion of peace and stability in this region.

It is true that we have made a beginning in Nepal and Ceylon where we have signed a trade pact. We have deliberately allowed Ceylon to export more to India to narrow the gap of their trade balance. Similarly, if we adopt liberal policies in various other countries of East Africea, Persian Gulf and South East Asia certainly we can go a long way in

promoting our concept of stability in this region through economic inter-dependence In this vastly changed situation, we cannot sit on old laurels. We have to take new initiatives. What are the directions in which our diplomatic initiatives are required ? The first priority is in the sub-continent where great changes have taken place; the entire picture has changed Our relations with Bangla Desh are on secure and sound foundation with the signing of a treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation As far Pakistan, at the moment I do not want to dilate on this subject beause Mr. D. P. Dhar has gone to Islamabad. It is a delicate subject. I think here also our objectives are very clear. The old policy of confrontation between India and Pakistan that was nurtured by some leaders in Pakistan and by some world powers also is dead. The sooner the leaders of Pakistan realise that it is fruitless to carry on the process of confrontation with India, the better it is for them. Our Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister have said that we are interested in a durable peace. I think there is no harm in Parliament and the country experessing the hope that we are interested in a economically viable and strong Pakistan and politically stable and, philosophically, if I may say so, peaceful Pakistan. In that pursuit, if any concession is to be made, well, in the interest of peace, in the interest of durable peace, that can be made. But it should be remembered and it should be known to every body that India does not believe in bullying anybody, nor does it allow itself to be bullied by anybody.

Therefore, we have to build our relations with Pakistan on this basis and bring an era of regional co-operation in this part of the world, between Pakistan, India and Bangla Desh, something like the success which the European community has achieved. It is true that the latter is in a different context and the nations concerned are affluent nations, developed nations with vast resources and advanced technological skill at their disposal. Here we have a different heritage of culture and wisdom in this part of the world. Certainly, all the countries in the Indian sub-continent can build an area of co-operation as another example of success of regional co-operation based on freedom, co-existence and peaceful relations.

We have to look to another country which has been affected very sharply by the new changes, and that is Japan. Its whole mental and polital attitude is in the melting pot. It is one of the most industrialised and technologically advanced countries of the world, as one example will show. They are loading one million tonnes of cargo every day. You can imagine the enormity of its industrial power. I think it will be advantageous to our national interests that we forge closer economic, cultural and other relations with Japan. It will be specially advantageous for promoting peace and prosperity in this continent.

There are areas of common interest between India and greater Europe. The House will appreciate that the attitude of the European countries, Great Britain, France and Germany, on Bangla Desh was in refreshing contrast to the attitude of the United States. They have recognised the realities of the situation there. Europe today is the chief centre of rival power, both to the United States and USSR, and they match their technological, industrial and other resources. Therefore, since they recognise the realities and they have shown their awareness to come closer and appreciate our point of view, I think it will be of greater advantage to us to promote greater relationship with Western Europe. Western Europe is asserting its independence from the United States and its most realistic approach to the Bangla Desh issue should hearten us.

Coming to the three major powers, USSR, United States and China, our relations with the USSR have developed steadily and strongly over the decades and culminated in the signing of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation. It is a model for relation between two countries in the present day world, based on mutuality of interest, equality of status and not based on exploitation of one another. It is in sharp contrast to the attitude which the United States has taken about this continent, and India in particular. It is because the United States policy is divorced from realities and it has not realised its follies that it is meeting one defeat after another in Asia. As the Prime Minister said yesterday, the day is not far off when the people of Vietnam will liberate themselves and the American army will be withdrawn from Vietnam. Let us hope they will change their attitude As we say, if they are friendly to us

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

we will be friendly to them. If they do not want to be friends to us, we cannot help it. We will follow our own policies, according to our own national interest and the basic objectives that have been laid down since independence.

So far as China is concerned, it is our great neighbour. The logical extension of China's current posture would have been. to try and resolve the Sino-Indian dispute and normalise relations with New Delhi. There were indications of that earlier. We hoped that, with the exchange of ambassadors, it would have been possible to promote our relations. But, to our regret, probably their efforts to counter Moscow's diplomatic trust in Asia have, undoubtedly, provided some distortions in their policies, particularly towards the Indian subcontinent. That shows their attitude to Bangla Desh crisis, Pakistan and India. We hope, although we rule out any sudden change in their attitude, slowly Peking will respond to India's efforts to normalise relations and we will extend the hand of friendship if it is accepted by them.

Finally, Indian diplomacy has to actively pursue the advancement of national interests in these directions. More option will be available to us as the situation unfolds itself in the coming months. These or similar moves will remove any misconceptions over the Indian role in the major capitals of the world. They will show that for India the world power structure is neither bipolar nor triangular. What we seek is a world relationship in which a large number of powers are involved. For us the world order should cease to be the exclusive prerogative of a group of powers, whatever be their size, their GNP or their arsenal. The world today is particularly conscious of India. Let us not miss this opportunity of driving home this lesson to them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, Bangla Desh is the beginning of a new era, a new history not only for Bangla Desh but for the whole of the Indian sub-continent. It is for this reason that we should very carefully, judiciously and even with warm feeling nourish this process for future development and future consummation of a greater objective of developing a new fraternity.

Bangla Desh freedom fighters and the Indian freedom fighters jointly fought the war for the liberation of Bangla Desh and it is not only expected but it is our duty that we should also jointly conclude the peace treaty with Pakistan.

I am sorry to say that some of the world powers are trying to exercise pressure on us to enter into bilateral talks with Pakistan. But our joint effort with Bangla Desh enjoined upon us that our approach to Pakistan should not be a bipartite approach but it should be a tripartite approach. From that standpoint, I feel that it would have been in the fitness of things if one of the secretaries of the Foreign Office of Bangla Desh had joined Shri D. P. Dhar in his talks with Shri Aziz Ahmed in Rawalpindi.

I feel very strongly that our Prime Minister should not have bilateral talks with Mr. Bhutto, leaving Sheikh Mujibur Rahman alone. It means that Pakistan will have to recognise Bangla Desh first and only then there should be a summit talk not between India and Pakistan alone but between India and Bangla Desh and Pakistan where our Prime Minister, the Prime Minister of Bangla Desh and the President of Pakistan will be represented. Also, it is desirable that such talks should be held not in Pindi but preferably at Dacca. If there is any peace treaty, that peace treaty has to be signed jointly by the President of Pakistan, the Prime Minister of India and also the Prime Minister of Bangla Desh.

In our desire to sign the peace treaty we should not in any way give up the right of Bangla Desh to try the war criminals at Dacca. We should also not forget all the damage caused to the people of Bangla Desh and reparation for the war losses as also for the exploitation during the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ decades of the revenues and foreign exchange of Bangla Desh by the Pakistan Government should also be asked for from Pakistan, for the reconstruction of Bangla Desh.

The issue of repatriation of prisoners of war of Pakistan from India and our priso-

ners of war from Pakistan and the issue of occupied Kashmir should be finally solved. There should not be any question of withdrawal of our army from occupied Sind unless Pakistan agrees to vacate their army from our land, from the occupied Kashmir. Mr. Bhutto is using many generous words, soft words and kind words. It is known to everybody and nobody requires any explanation as to the motive of Mr. Bhutto. It is to get back the prisoners of war to Pakistan. As soon as he gets back the prisoners of war he will have a different face. His whole attitude towards India will change. Therefore, if you have to resolve the problem of Indian sub-continent, you should bring about a correlation of stability, peace and security in the sub-continent. The whole matter is to be thrashed out, and thrashed out finally, with a resolute will that we are not tricked into the politics of Pakistan when they are talking of the summit meeting to get back the prisoners of war to Pakistan.

17 22 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

In regard to Indo-Bangladesh relations, I want to draw the attention of the Government that the political relations are of a nature which fluctuate very often. As has been already said by the Minister of States the abding relationship between Bangladesh and India will be on socio-cultural basis, the relationship between Bengalis on our side and on that side of Bangladesh and the caltural, social and economic relations between us will provide the foundation for developing a permanent Indo-Bangladesh friendship. From that standpoint, we have to see that travel facilities between Bangladesh and India should be as free as possible.

I also want to draw the attention of the Government to another issue. The Enemy Property Act of Pakistan days still continues in Bangladesh. I know it is a delicate issue. You have to carefully deal with the Enemy Property Act issue with Bangladesh. If you do not do, it will be difficult for the minorities who have gone there to stay there. The real secularism that we want to develop here and their will not be possible.

I want to draw the attention of the Government as I want to be enlightened about the role of Shri D. P. Dhar. He has played a big role in the Bangladesh matter. I think, this gentleman, without knowing the cultural background of Bangladesh, without knowing the linguistic background of Bangladesh and also the historical background of Bangladesh, has meddled and created more problems rather than to solve the issues.

I want to know what is the real status of Shri D. P. Dhar. He is the Chairman of the Policy Planning Division of the External Affairs Ministry – which is a peculiar innovation. Is he a Super-Minister ? Is he a Minister ? Does he belong to a rank of bureaucracy ? Whenever he goes to Bangladesh, he poses himself as a Super-Minister. He has created a lot of troubles and misunderstandings in Bangladesh. He has said manythings there. I have no other alternative but to come out openly in this House about the role of Mr. D. P. Dhar. I used to communicate to the Prime Minister as much information as I got from Bangladesh. I do not know what is the status of Shri D. P. Dhar. He always poses as a Super-Minister. He creates more trouble in Bangladesh in relation to maintaining Indo-Bangladesh relations... (*interruption*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : You seem to have a personal grudge against him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have not had the occasion to meet him personally, except perhaps once in a party... (*Interruption*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Should a man be a Bengali to go to Bangladesh ? What kind of attitude is this ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Should I say then you have some personal relationship with him ? (*Interruption*) I want to know from the Government what is actually the position of Shri D. P. Dhar. He is not responsible either to this House or to Rajya Sabha. I want to know whether he is ranked as a bureaucrate in the Foreign Affairs Ministry or he is a Minister or a Super-Minister.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : He is Minister in the making.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know about that. It is a peculier innovation. Our 2½ decades' policy of non-involvement in the international arena appears to be at stake. Nowadays we find a new pattern of international relation developing. Even those Powers who were involved in the NATO or SEATO power blocs, —like West Germany, Britain, Japan, etc. —are trying to disentangle themselves from their commitment to bloc politics. That is why Japan is making overtures to Russia, That is why West European countries are also making overtures to Russia. A new kind of trade relations are developing between different countries which were hostile to each other, which were inimical to each other a few years before. It is clear that a new pattern is developing. We find that many powers which were firmly committed to bloc politics are disentangling themselves from their commitment to such power alignments. I am all for Indo-Soviet friendship. I am greatful as an Indian to the friendship, the effective and realistic friendship of Soviet Russia to India. But the over-bearing posture of Indo-Soviet Friendship, and also our over-bearing commitment to Soviet Russia bloc politics are creating international complications for us. The other nations of the world are getting themselves disentangled from their commitment to bloc politics, but somehow or other, we are getting involved into bloc politics of Soviet Russia. I want to draw your attention, Sir, to what was said by Netaji Subash Chandra Bose, as the President of Haripura Congress. He made a very far-reaching observation about the foreign policy of India when he said : "The foreign policy of India should not be mixed up with the internal policy of India." But, unfortunatly, our Indo-Soviet Friendship is not confined to foreign policy only; but our Government have brought that policy into our internal politics also. A pattern of internal alignment of political forces is developing in India. I will only ask the Government to take a lesson from Indonesia and also take a lesson from Egypt before this kind of mixing up of foreign policy with the internal policy is done. If they are mixed up, I do not know where it may lead us to. I want to caution the Government about such political alignment.

Then there is the question of Asian Security Pact and also neutralising the Indian Ocean area. I want to draw your attention to one point—what I have said about India getting involved into bloc politics. It will be our endeavour to see that the Indian sub-continent as well as the Indian Ocean get neutralised from the forces of big power politics and big power conflict. If we continue in our over-emphasis to one particular big power, then naturally we will have to face a perpetual tension in the Indian sub-continent. (*Interruption*) I want to say frankly that we should avoid big powers like China or U. S. A. or Russia. I want to see that there is stability, security, and cooperation among the Asiatic countries of the southern part of Asia. For that reason, if there is a security part or understanding, that will be among the powers surrounding the Indian Ocean without bringing any big power of the world.

My concluding remark is that our foreign policy should be guided by our national interests; our foreign policy should be directed towards stability, security, and to lesson tension in the Indian sub-continent. We should avoid our involvement with the three big powers like USA, China or the Soviet Union.

DR. H. P. SHARMA (Alwar) : 1971 will be remembered as the year when the country came face to face with its real self. it is surprising how a country can become a prisoner of some of the abstractions and myths planted on it by other countries. 1971 was not only the year of liberation of Bangladesh but I would say in one sense, it was the liberation of India from some of the abstractions in which it found a prisoner of itself. I am not trying to oversimplify it, that a country becomes a prisoner of its own. One of the important developments of last year was that there was the end of the vicious doctrine of the co-equation of India with Pakistan. That was our main problem for the past 25 years. This has prevented us from getting our rightful place in the comity of nations which was due to us by our geo-political situation, by our population and by our economic strength. It also put an end to the political merry-go-round in which every country thought that it had a right for a free ride

Another myth that was exploded was that India would take a low posture and would never dig in its toes and fight for its legitimate rights. So, I said that 1971 was more than a year of liberation of Bangladesh, because India really did recognise its interest and fought for it. There was a heavy price paid for it. I don't want to go into this. But we did not get into this problem without having realised the magnitude of it. I remember the Prime Minister had said that we would have to go through the hell and I am very glad to say that to the eternal gratitude of the nation, the Prime Minister has steered the nation through the troubled waters of, let us say, hell, with the leadership of the highest order. The Prime Minister showed the right amount of force at the right time and took right decisions at the right time in spite of the pressures that were built on the Government and on the Prime Minister. It may be said to the credit of the Government that it refused to be stampeded into granting recognition even a day earlier that what was really due. The credit is due to the Foreign Ministry also for its policy pronouncements which bore the stamp of the highest order.

President Nixon got his Bay of Pigs in the sub-continent of India, and China was exposed to what it was-bullying neighbour. Let us leave it at that.

One of the tragic parts of the drama that we went through last year was the cynical part which was played by USA. Our Prime Minister pleaded with the US and said that every nation has its own cross to bear. She even expected that understanding would come from the land of democracy, but in reality, the stand of the USA was one of the most disappointing experience that we had during the course of last year. It said one thing and did just the other. It must be considered that in the life of the United States some of the most forthright statements and stand were taken by responsible people in public life in the United States. I do not have to quote what Senator Kennedy said or what some other Senator said or even newspapers like New York Times and Washington Post. But I just want to draw the attention of the House, Sir, that in the United States, the public opinion still does enjoy a very powerful position. Just a little while ago, Mr. Dinesh Singh—a very senior Member—was saying that we should try to reach the public of the United States over the head of the Government. It still shows that in spite of all the contradictions and everything that the country has, democracy still does have a certain bearing in the life of the country. Sir, I will not go into all the dis-appointing stances taken by the United States at the 1965 war, imposition of embargo on arms and exceptions made to it and all that. But it all boiled down to one thing that the United States has faild to stand by the constructive traditions of its own policy and that of course created a great deal of problem. I would just like to end this part of the action of the United States culminating in the despatch of its Seventh Fleat to the Indian Ocean. Perhaps we were also a little naive in the sense that we thought if we could only represent the true facts to Washington that would correct their policies. But I think Washington's policies, for good or bad, or atleast the way they decided are crude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can take two minutes.

DR. H. P. SHARMA : Sir, I will try to cut down all these things and come straight to the point that I want to say. We have quite a number of friends who have spoken about Vietnam and about other places. But I would like to say that perhaps we could devote our attention more to the problems which directly concern us. Which means Pakistan, which means China, which means the Soviet Union. Sir, what do we do about China ? There was a lot of talk that things were getting improved, that we were even near the exchange of Ambassadors but then suddenly with the onset of the Bangla Desh problem, their situation has changed entirely. Sir, what I am trying to say about China is this. Mention has been made in newspaper reports and it was contradicted by our Foreign Minister, and that is of course the correct version of it, that we even offered to talk about Aksai Chin with China. I want to emphasise one thing. Offering Akasi Chin offering unilateral ambassadorial relations with China, I think nothing would get us to China unless China decides that it is in its interests. I do not think Aksai Chin would provide a very good exchange point.

[Dr. H. P. Sharma]

They are already in possession of it and they do not think they would gain very much by just accepting it. But the real problem about China, Sir, is that we should really understand the mind of China. One thing which I have seen all through their statements during the past six monts especially, is that they have a security problem which is uppermost in their minds and they consider the USSR their main enemy or adversary—of course Japan is the secondary one-and in the same circlethey put somewhare India also. Now, unless China feels sure that it has solved its security problems with USSR, since we are bound in a treaty with USSR, our unilateral approch will never dis-engage us with our problem of China. China must feel secure that they have solved their problems with the USSR. Of course, when we see their speeches in the UN we find that they have always spoken about Soviet troops is being amassed on there borders and Sinkiang; therefore, we can see the same play of forces in the Indian Occan that while they are trying to be friend Iran. Kuwait etc., they want at the same time to be at the soft under-bolly of Soviet Russia. I feel that right now just the unilateral offering of anything will not get us any results. We still must...

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : No body has offered.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Nobody has offered. So, how does he presume it ?

DR. H. P. SHARMA : I am sorry; I shall correct myself if I have given any such impression. I am saying that even if we do offer, our relations are not going to be settled this way.

I might mention here one other thing also namely that it is article 9 of the Indo-Soviat treaty which perhaps puts the Chinese up against us, and I think also article 4. I do not have the wordings of the article just now with me, hut it is to the effect that we repose confidence in the peace policies of the USSR. I would like to advance this point respectfully that it is this point which China would like to get cleared. If we stand totally by the stand of Soviet Russia, which article 4 provide, that would also mean that we are also taking the stand with the Soviet Russian troops on the Sinkiang border. These are the problems. I am not trying to say one thing or the other against, but we must take into cognizance these points and must not rush into a dialogue with China which perhaps in the present circumstances will be unproductive.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : सभापति जी, प्रत्येक देश की विदेश नीति का उद्देश्य उसके उदात्त राष्ट्रीय हितो का संरक्षण और संबंधन हुआ करता है। विदेश नीति के क्षेत्र मे आदर्शों, सिद्धान्तो और घोषणाओं के लिये जगह रहती है, लेकिन उसका निर्धारण और संचालन वास्तविकता के धरातल पर होता है, केवल आदर्शों के आधार पर उसकी निर्मति नही की जा सकती। अगर किसी देश के राष्ट्रीय हितों मे होता है तो देश शान्ति की साधना करता है, यदि राष्ट्रीय हितो का तकाजा होता है तो युद्ध के लिये तलवार भी उठाता है। हमारी नीति सभी देशो के साथ मित्रता के संबंध स्थापित करने की रही है। हमने विचारधारा को इसमे बाधक बनने नही दिया है। हम एक लोकतन्त्रवादी देश है, नेपाल एक राजतंत्र है लेकिन हम नेपाल के साथ अपने संबधो को सुदृढ बनाना चाहते है। हम एक संप्रदाय निरपेक्ष राष्ट्र है, मलेशिया इस्लाम को अपना राजधर्म मानता है, लेकिन यह बात हमारे और मलेशिया के संबंधों में रुकावट के रूप मे नही आती। सोवियत रूस और पूर्वी यूरोप के अन्य देशों की तुलना में हमारी राजनीतिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था भिन्न है, लेकिन फिर भी अपने हितों को ध्यान में रख कर हमने उनके साथ संबंध स्थापित किये हैं और हम उन संबंधों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिये प्रयत्नशील हैं।

सभापति जी, मुझे प्रधान मंत्री जी के मुंह से यह सुन कर ताज्जुब हुआ—

मैं उनके शब्दों को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"We do not make our policy according to who did or did not support whom but on certain principles."

मैंने निवेदन किया कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में सिद्धान्तों का महत्व है लेकिन विदेश नीति का निर्धारण एकतरफा नही हो सकता है। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जबसे अमरीका ने भारत के विरुद्ध अपना रवैया बदला है, वियतनाम में अमरीकी कार्यवाही की निन्दा में हमारा स्वर भी कठोर हो गया है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यह तो ठीक हुआ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ठीक हुआ या गलत हुआ, इसकी चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूँ लेकिन वियतनाम में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह कोई नयी घटनायें नही है परन्तु उसकी निन्दा में अभी तक हमारा स्वर इतना तीव्र नहीं था। कारण कुछ भी हो। अब हुआ है तो उसके कारण भी स्पष्ट हैं। यदि वाशिंगटन हमारे विरोध में खुले रूप में खड़ा होता है तो फिर उसकी नीतियों की आलोचना हमें भी प्रखर ढंग से करनी होगी।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अरब देशों ने बंगला देश के प्रश्न पर जो नीति अपनाई है, मुक्ति संग्राम में हमारे सहयोग को जिस गलत ढंग से देखा है उसके प्रकाश में हमें अरब देशों के प्रति भी अपनी नीति पर विचार करना चाहिए। उनके साथ मित्रता के संबंध बनाये रखने की कामना नितांत स्वाभाविक है लेकिन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में एक हाथ से ताली नहीं बजा करती। यदि अरब देश हमारे और पाकिस्तान के एक साथ मित्र हो सकते हैं तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि हमें उनके मित्र रहते हुए भी इजरायल के साथ कूटनीतिक संबंध स्थापित करने के प्रयत्न न करें। इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि हम इजरायल के आक्रमण की ओर से अपनी दृष्टि ओझल कर दें, आक्रमणकारी को आक्रमण के फलों का उपभोग करने की छूट नहीं दी जायेगी—यह हमारी मान्यता है--और इसे हम इजरायल पर भी लागू करेंगे, लेकिन यह मांग करते हुए भी इजरायल के साथ संबंध सुधारे जा सकते हैं। कम से कम भारत मध्य पूर्व की स्थिति में मध्यस्थता की या बीच-बचाव करने की भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है।

जब हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, पाकिस्तान के साथ कल से प्रेमालाप प्रारम्भ करने का प्रयत्न होने वाला है। भारत का एक भारी-भरकम प्रतिनिधि मण्डल आज पाकिस्तान के लिए रवाना हो चुका है। उस प्रतिनिधि मण्डल का कार्य क्या होगा ? यदि प्रेसीडेन्ट भुट्टो पर विश्वास किया जाये तो वह प्रतिनिधि मण्डल केवल शिखर वार्ता की कार्य-सूची, एजेन्डा तैयार करेगा। क्या इसके लिए इतना शक्ति-सम्पन्न प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भेजना आवश्यक था ? मुझे शिकायत है कि भारत और पाकिस्तान की वार्ता के संबंध में जितनी खबरें मिल रही हैं सब पाकिस्तान से मिल रही हैं, नयी दिल्ली से नहीं मिल रही हैं। इस वार्ता में हम क्या प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं क्या संसद को और देश को इस संबंध में विश्वास में लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ?···[व्यवधान]···राष्ट्रपति भुट्टो सीधे शिखर पर चढ़ना चाहते थे, हमने यह ठीक समझा कि हम पहले अधिकारियों के स्तर पर वार्ता करें लेकिन वार्ता में हम क्या उपलब्ध करना चाहते हैं इसका स्पष्ट दिग्दर्शन अभी तक नहीं किया गया है। बंगला देश के निर्माण से, पाकिस्तान की पराजय से यदि पाकिस्तान के मित्र कुछ पाठ पढ़ते हैं और विदेशी शक्तियाँ पाकिस्तान को अपना हथियार बनाने से रोकती है, तो इस भूखण्ड में स्थायी शान्ति की स्थापना हो सकती है, भारत और पाकिस्तान स्थायी मैत्री और भाईचारे के बन्धन में बंध सकते हैं। लेकिन अभी तक पाकिस्तान अपने जन्म के काल से लेकर आज तक, कुछ विदेशी शक्तियों द्वारा भारत को नियंत्रित करने के हथियार के रूप में प्रयुक्त होता रहा है। वे शक्तियाँ पाकिस्तान को मित्रता के एक नये अध्याय का श्री गणेश

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

करने का अवसर देंगी, इसकी मुझे संभावना दिखाई नहीं देती। पाकिस्तान आर्थिक और सैनिक सहायता के लिए अमेरिका और चीन पर निर्भर है। राष्ट्रपति भुट्टो अपने हाथ में पूरी सत्ता बनाये रखने के लिए सेना का समर्थन चाहेंगे। सेना की बागडोर जनरल टिक्का खाँ के हाथ में आ गई है। पाकिस्तान उन सैनिक संधियों से निकलने के लिए तैयार नहीं है जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान को हथियार देकर भारत पर चार बार आक्रमण करने के लिए उत्तेजित करने में सफलता पाई।

अभी जद्दा में जो मुस्लिम देशों के विदेश मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ, वह भी पाकिस्तान को सीधी राह पर जाने से विरत करने का एक कारण बनेगा। राष्ट्रपति निक्सन ने अमरीकी कांग्रेस को जो संदेश भेजा, उसके पश्चात पीकिंग में राष्ट्रपति निक्सन की यात्रा के बाद जो संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति प्रकाशित हुई, उससे इस संदेह को बल मिलता है कि चीन और अमरीका पाकिस्तान को इस बात के लिए प्रेरित नहीं करेंगे कि भारत के साथ उसके सबंध सामान्य बनें। मुझे डर है कि अमरीका बड़े पैमाने पर बंगला देश में प्रविष्ट होना चाहता है। पीकिंग का प्रयत्न होगा कि कश्मीर में हमारे खिलाफ उपद्रव भड़काए। हम मित्रता के लिए हाथ बढ़ाएँ, लेकिन हमें चौकन्ना रहना होगा। हम शान्ति की कामना करें लेकिन यदि वह कामना सफल नहीं होती है तो हम असावधानी का शिकार नहीं होना चाहेंगे।

सभापति जी, इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में मुझे विदेश मंत्री के यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में 21 दिसम्बर, 1971 को दिये गये भाषण को देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ है। मैं चाहूँगा कि विदेश मंत्री स्थिति को स्पष्ट करें। उससे गलत फहमी पैदा होने की संभावना है। विदेश मंत्री के भाषण का हवाला देकर ही हमारे मार्क्सवादी मित्र श्री दशरथ देव ने कहा कि कश्मीर का मामला हमें युध-विराम रेखा में थोड़ा हेरफेर करके समाप्त कर देना चाहिए। उन्होंने विदेश मंत्री के कथन को उद्धृत भी किया। मैं भी उसे आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

> "There is thus need to avoid the repetition of such incidents by making some adjustments in the cease-fire line in order to make it more stable, rational and viable. This we propose to discuss and settle with Pakistan"

मैं जानता हूँ कि यह एक अलग सदर्भ में कहा गया है, लेकिन आज जब भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच में वार्ता हो रही है और इस वार्ता में भी राष्ट्रपति भुट्टो का उद्देश्य केवल एक ही है-अपने युद्धबन्दियों को रिहा कराना, विदेश मंत्री का यह कथन भारत के विरुद्ध प्रयुक्त किया जा सकता है। क्या इस कथन में यह ध्वनि नहीं निकलती कि भारत पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर को तश्तरी पर रख कर राष्ट्रपति भुट्टो को पेश करने के लिए तैयार है? उस दिन तो विदेश मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में यह कह दिया कि पूरा जम्मू और कश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न भाग है, और यह सत्य भी है, संविधान की दृष्टि से, कानून की दृष्टि से। पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर के लोगों के लिये हमने जम्मू और कश्मीर विधान सभा में 25 सीटें खाली छोड़ी हुई हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि युद्ध विराम रेखा पर थोड़े हेर-फेर के साथ समझौता होने की बात नहीं की जानी चाहिये। यह भारत की अखंडता के साथ विश्वासघात होगा। यह आक्रमणकारी को आक्रमण के फलों का उपभोग करने की छूट देना होगा। कश्मीर में पाकिस्तान हमलावर है और वह हमला समाप्त होना चाहिये। पूरा जम्मू और कश्मीर भारत को मिलना चाहिये। इस स्थिति को असंदिग्ध शब्दों में घोषित करने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं सरकार के इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हूँ कि युद्ध-बन्दियों को और प्रश्नों से अलग कर

के नही देखा जा सकता। पाकिस्तान चीन और अमरीका से शस्त्र प्राप्त कर रहा है। नई भर्ती के भी समाचार आ रहे हैं। राष्ट्रपति भुट्टो अपनी सेना को एशिया की सबसे अच्छी सेना बनाने की घोषणा कर चुके हैं। अगर अन्य प्रश्नो पर वह तर्कसंगत और व्यवहारवादी रवैया न अपनायें तो हम उनका यह उद्देश्य सफल नही होने दे सकते कि वह युद्ध बन्दियों को वापस ले जायें और विदेशों से प्राप्त शस्त्रो से अपनी सेना को सज्ज करके हमारे लिये संकट का कारण बने। हम मानते है कि अकेला पाकिस्तान इस स्थिति में नही है कि वह हमारे लिये बड़ा खतरा बन सके। लेकिन उसके विदेशी मित्रो की नियत भी साफ नही है। उनके इरादो को ध्यान मे रख कर हमे अपनी नीति का निर्धारण करना होगा।

स्वाधीन बंगला देश के निर्माण और इस भूखण्ड मे एक शक्ति के रूप मे भारत का उदय होने के कारण एशिया में परिवर्तन आया है, नया शक्ति-संतुलन कायम हुआ है। कुछ विदेशी ताकतें इसे पसन्द नही करती। हमें इस बात पर ध्यान देना है कि हम किसी विदेशी ताकत के भरोसे इस भूखण्ड को सुरक्षित करने का प्रयत्न न करें। काफी भ्रांति उत्पन्न हो गई है एशिया की सुरक्षा संधि के बारे मे। कहा जाता है कि एशियन सिक्योरिटी पैक्ट का श्री गणेश कामरेड ब्रेजनेव ने किया था। अभी मैने सुना, कोई हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र कह रहे थे कि उसका प्रारम्भ हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने 1968 मे किया था जब वह जापान, इंडोनेशिया आदि देशों की यात्रा पर गई थी। मेरा निवेदन है कि कामरेड ब्रेजनेव का एशियन सिक्योरिटी पैक्ट और प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की एशियाई देशो में सहयोग की संधि या समझौते का सुझाव कहां जुड़ते हैं और कहां अलग होते हैं इसको स्पष्ट किया जाना चाहिये। एशिया के देश अपने को सुरक्षित अनुभव करें, अपनी अखण्डता की रक्षा कर सकें, इन देशों को विदेशी शक्तियों के प्रभाव से बचाया जा सके, यह उद्देश्य अपने में बहुत अच्छे हैं, लेकिन जब इस तरह का प्रस्ताव मास्को से आता है तो उसके बारे में सन्देह पैदा होते हैं। हमारे विदेश मंत्री के वक्तव्य भी परस्पर विरोधी है। अपनी मास्को यात्रा से लौटने के बाद उन्होने बताया कि उनके सम्मुख इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नही रखा गया। लेकिन मास्को से प्रकाशित होने वाले न्यूटाइम्स मे यह कहा गया है, और यह शब्द हमारे विदेश मंत्री के मुंह मे रक्खे गये है, कि :

> "The idea of an Asian security pact had not yet assumed concrete shape but as a proposition its objective was good."

एशियन सिक्योरिटी पैक्ट जो मास्को से प्रारम्भ हुआ है, उसका उद्देश्य क्या है ? किन देशों का उसमे समावेश होगा ? क्या वह एक सुरक्षा संधि का रूप लेगा ? यदि कोई बाहरी ताकत एशियाई देशों की सुरक्षा को संकट पहुँचायेगी तो क्या कोई दूसरी विदेशी ताकत हस्तक्षेप करेगी ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विवाद मे, स्थिति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए।

अभी हमारे कुछ राजदूतों का नई दिल्ली से सम्मेलन हुआ था। वह सम्मेलन बड़े बाजे गाजे के साथ हुआ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : बाजा गाजा कुछ नही।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : विदेश मंत्रालय एक नई परम्परा कायम कर रहा है। राजदूतों के निर्णय इस बार जिस तरह से प्रकाशित किए गए हैं, आज तक नही किए गए थे। इस बार तो ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे उन्हें कुछ काम दिया गया है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It was a business gathering Further, even now nothing has been published.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उन्हे यह कहा गया है कि वे प्रधान मंत्री की एशियाई देशों की सुरक्षा के बारे में जो योजना है, एक और ब्रजनेव डाक्ट्रिन चल रहा है और दूसरी

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

ओर इंदिरा डाक्ट्रिन को प्रस्थापित किया जा रहा है उसके आधार पर वे जिन राजधानियो मे काम करते है, उनमे वहाँ की सरकारो से संबंध स्थापित करे, वहाँ जनमत को बनाएं। समाचार-पत्रो मे जो कुछ छपा है, यदि विदेश मंत्री उसका खडन नही करते है, तो यह छपा है

"India will support a move towards guaranteeing the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the countries of the region through an international convention and agreement"

एक माननीय सदस्य : आबजैक्शन की कौन सी बात है।

श्री शशि भूषण यह अटल बिहारी डाक्ट्रिन के खिलाफ हैं।

अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मै राष्ट्रीयकरण माँग रहा हूँ। कौन गारटी देगा ? किस के विरुद्ध यह गारंटी है ?

18 hrs

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह आपकी पार्टी के अखबार मे कुछ छपा है इसके बारे मे। उसको पढिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मेरा निवेदन है कि विदेश मत्री अपना जवाब जब चर्चा का उत्तर दें तब तक के लिए सुरक्षित रखें। यह हमारी पार्टी या उनकी पार्टी के अखबार का मसला नही है। सारे देशवासी यह जानना चाहते हैं कि एशियन सिक्योरिटी पैक्ट का मूल क्या है ? किन देशो का उसमे समावेश होगा ? उस समझौते का रूप क्या होगा ? ये बातें विश्वास मे लेकर समझाई जा सकती हैं। अभी तक ये बातें स्पष्ट नही हुई है।

कुछ दिनो से, यो कहना चाहिए कि कुछ वर्षों से हिन्द महासागर बडी शक्तियो के जाहजी बेड़ों का बडा अड्डा बन गया है। यहाँ अमरीका का बेडा है, सोवियत रूस का बेडा है, चीन भी सक्रिय है और फ्रांस भी हिन्द महासागर मे अपने जहाज भेज रहा है। लेकिन इस हिन्द महासागर मे हिन्द कहाँ है ?

श्री शशि भूषण : यह हिन्दू महासागर है या हिन्द महासागर है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय अकल मे आ जाएगा आपकी·· (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जब ये दोनो अकलमन्द बोलते है तो मेरी समझ मे कुछ नही आता है।

अभी हमारे मित्र शशि भूषण जी भाषण कर रहे थे और इस सदन मे खडे होकर विदेश मंत्रालय के अफसरो की तारीफ कर रहे थे। आज तक इस सदन मे अफसरो की तारीफ की परपरा नही डाली गई है। न अफसर आलोचना का शिकार बनाए जाते है और न उनको प्रशसा पत्र दिये जाते हैं। जो कुछ कहना है विदेश मंत्री को कहना होगा, विदेश मंत्रालय का नाम लेकर बात कहनी होगी। मगर सभापति महोदय चुनाव के बाद एक ऐसा वातावरण बना है जिस मे वाह-वाही के अलावा और कोई बात होती ही नही है। समझ नही आता है कि यह सदन की गरिमा को कायम रखने का कौन-सा तरीका है ? यह कोई तरीका नही है। अगर शशि भूषण जी टोकते नही तो मैं शायद यह बात न कहता। हिन्द महासागर मे हिन्द कहाँ है और हिन्द महासागर के किनारे पर बसे हुए देश कही भी नक्शे मे नही है। लका के प्रयत्नो से युनाइटेड नेशज मे एक प्रस्ताव पारित हुआ था। भारत भी उस प्रस्ताव मे शामिल था, उसमे कहा गया था। कि हिन्द महासागर एक शाति का सागर होगा। कोई भी महाशक्ति इस प्रस्ताव पर आचरण करने के लिए तैयार नही। हमने उस प्रस्ताव को मनवाने के लिए क्या किया ? क्या नई दिल्ली इस बारे मे पहल नहीं कर सकती ?

क्या सभी महाशक्तियों से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि हिन्द महासागर को छोड़ दें, हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति का सागर रहने दें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में हिन्द महासागर के किनारे पर बसे हुए देशों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाने में नई दिल्ली को क्या आपत्ति है? अगर औपचारिक रूप से सम्मेलन नहीं बुलाया जा सकता, तो फिर इन देशों की राजधानियों से अनौपचारिक संबंध स्थापित करके यह वातावरण बनाया जाना चाहिए कि हिन्द महासागर सचमुच में शान्ति का सागर हो सके।

मैं एक बात का और उल्लेख करूंगा। साधारण सी बात है। हिन्दी के एक बड़े लेखक श्री सच्चिदानन्द हीरानन्द जी वात्स्यायन, विदेश में गये थे। वहाँ वह हमारे राजदूत से मिले। राजदूत महोदय ने उनके सम्मान में एक समारोह का आयोजन किया और उनका परिचय कराते हुए कहा कि यह वात्स्यायन जी है, जिन्होंने कामसूत्र लिखा है। कामसूत्र वात्स्यायन ने लिखा है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। मगर वह कामसूत्र लिखने वाले वात्स्यायन अब हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि राजदूत को काम बहुत है और वह अतीत के साथ सूत्र नहीं जोड़ सके।

हमारे राजदूतों को अपनी संस्कृति, परम्परा और साहित्य का भी कुछ परिचय होना चाहिए। मैं सब राजदूतों के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। लेकिन वित्त मंत्रालय में इस तरह के एक प्रशिक्षण की प्रक्रिया आरम्भ करने की आवश्यकता है कि भारतीय राजदूत सच्चे अर्थों में राष्ट्र के प्रतिनिधि होकर विदेश में खड़े रहें। वे आधुनिक हों—मैं इस संबंध में भी एक बात कह दूँ।

मैं यूरोप के एक देश में गया था। हमारे दूतावास में एक समारोह का आयोजन हो रहा था। बाहर ठंड पड़ रही थी, लेकिन दूतावास में नीबूपानी पिलाने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा था। क्या विदेश मंत्रालय ने यह कह रखा है कि चाहे बर्फ पड़ती हो, अतिथियों को नीबूपानी पिलाओ? इस तरह से कोई विदेश अतिथि हमारे समारोहों और कार्यक्रमों में नहीं जायेगा।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उन्होंने आपके डर से ऐसा किया होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमारा प्रभाव तो यह पड़ा कि नीबूपानी की दावत समाप्त कर दी गई और थोड़ा सौहार्द्र भी चला। मेरे मित्र, श्री भंडारे, हमारे साथ थे।

श्री आर० डी० भंडारे (बम्बई मध्य) : लेकिन पीने में नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : देश के भीतर नशाबन्दी चले, इसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन विदेशों में जो भारतीय दूतावास है, वे लोगों के संगम का स्थल बन सकें, सभी तरह के लोग वहाँ आ सकें और समारोहों में शामिल हो सकें इसके लिए थोड़ी आधुनिकता की भी आवश्यकता है। प्राचीनता और आधुनिकता हम दोनों का किस तरह मेल बिठाते हैं यही हमारी कुशलता है।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the whole day long I have been hearing the speeches of hon. Members on this debate on the Demands for grants of the Ministry of External Affairs I could hardly notice that any concrete suggestion had been put forward to the Ministry for implementation so that the entire foreign policy administration may be on a sound footing.

The last speaker, the hon. Member and the Leader of the Jana Sangh Party, with all respect to him, as I have understood him, seemed to have some obsession about the Indian foreign policy, particularly about the relations that we should have with Pakistan and also about the Asian Security Pact. He also did not fail to mention about the relations that we are having today with the Arab countries.

The hon. Deputy Minister said that because of peculiar positions of our coun-

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try, because of our own size and because of special interests, India has a special role to perform. There is no doubt that India has to take the leadership today, in order to have a peaceful zone in the entire Asian area. Not only in South-East Asia, not only in West Asia but also in Central Asia.

Sir, we know that the entire world is praising Government of India's measures and foreign policy adopted under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister and also the External Affairs Minister. As a result thereof, a new nation has come up—that is, Bangla Desh. In the last year, the Bangla Desh situation was not appreciated by most of the countries of the world. But, by and large, they are coming to recognise Bangla Desh and they are appreciating the situation. Even America, only the other day, recognised Bangla Desh. But still what is their objective? What is still the view of America towards Asian nations, towards our country? It is that let the 'Asians fight with Asians' and America to have a foothold into South-East Asia in order to make these Asian nations weaker and weaker, in order to not give them any chance to have self-determination and self-realisation. With this end in view, it is the American policy, the Nixon Administration's policy, to offer help to certain nations, to certain countries neighbouring India, so that those can work against us.

Bangla Desh is a fact now. In view of the fact that we want developing nations to build up their own economic footholds so that they become big nations of the world, should we allow this country i. e. America, to poke their nose into our affairs and help some countries amongst our neighbours so that they can always work against our plans and policies? Take, for example, Pakistan. It is quite reasonable to understand that it is the correct time, the Government of India should settle issues with Pakistan. It is not the matter for consideration today as to what was the situation, what was the attitude of the Pakistan Government, the military regime or even later the present President Bhutto had taken in respect of Bangladesh and what still they are thinking about it. It is for our interest and for our own benefit that we must have good relations as far as possible towards our neighbours.

The hon. Deputy Minister clearly explained that, by and large, we have good relations with Nepal, good relations with Ceylon, good relations with Burma and the only exception that we find amongst our immediate neighbours is Pakistan. It has been dealt with by an hon. Member that any sort of settement should not be dabbled in so long as the entire Jammu and Kashmir area is not given to us. That is an international issue. This is not the time that we should go on with this ticklish problem. No doubt, I say, as far as possible, we have to settle the issue with a resolute will that our rights, our territorial rights, to what extent it is possible, must be defended. Even if it is so necessary, I do not think there will be anything wrong on the part of this Government or anything wrong on the part of foreign policy that is to be administered by the Government to have a settlement in order to have peace and cooperation and in order to see that developing nations have a foothold in their economic-building programme. Only this should be considered by the Government that we must carry the confidence of the leaders of Bangla Desh in our terms of settlement with Pakistan.

It has been said about the Arab countries. It is a fact that in spite of our best friendship, in spite of our wish to have friendship with Arab countries, most of the Arab countries did not respond to a proper appreciation of the Bangla Desh situation at the time. But now that situation is over. Only because at a particular time some of the countries did not respond or did not appreciate the situation, does it mean that we should not have any relation with that country now?

The hon. leader of the Jana Sangh Party ought to have taken another example of developing relations between America and China. These two countries have had no good relations for long, long, years. Under the pressure of circumstances for political interest of both the countries, these two countries, we know, are making their friendship. Though it is a fact that China has not recognised Bangladesh, still for their interest or looking to the pressures of the American people, in general, the American Government had to recognise Bangladesh. It does not

mean that, in the international sphere, we have to limit our appreciation, we have to limit anybody's appreciation or anybody or any country should limit its appreciation to such an extent as to cut down the sizes for past actions. In the international sphere today the entire world has undergone a certain change, not only due to this technological development with the beginning of this year 1970, of this decade, but there are certain changes and the effect of these changes we find today in the power politics or in the super power politics. We find that the power blocs have been divided not according to ideologies but according to their national interests. An hon. Member asked why should we involve ourselves with some countries in such a fashion that our interests might be hampered. That is not the case. We must always make our home policy in such a fashion that we can properly project our foreign policy; or, we can say, in other words, that foreign policy and home policy are nothing but complementary to each other. We cannot differentiate between these two. Unless we are in a position to have a home policy regarding economic development, more and more industrialisation, agrarian reforms, etc., we will not be in a position, as some of the hon. Members and senior Members said, to contribute better through our foreign effective policy. *(Interruption)*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There were two flags crossing each other...*(Interruption)*

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : My hon. friend and my CPM friend to whom I have great respect and regards seem to be upset with these two flags. It is not a question of flags. Look at Bangla Desh today. What was the flag last year or even a year before ? This flag has changed. It is not a question of flag. It is a question of mind with which you have to work, with which you have to proceed ahead. We must have this perspective. What I was going to tell you... *(Interruption)*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is development of certain minds.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not make a running commentary.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The hon. Member was making a running commentary. I would like to remind these hon. Member that while he referred to Haripura speech of the then Congress President, Netaji Subash Chandra Bose, he said that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had said in this speech that there should not be any mingling of foreign policy and home policy. I think, the hon. Member should go through the speech again and he would have this clarification of the matter. It was said that a country's foreign policy should be the projection of Home-Policy.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Are you trying to teach me those things ? What did he say, and in what context ? You should go through that speech again. What you are trying to analyse what is just the reverse of what he said.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : If any one says that he has the monopoly of saying something or quoting something, I do not have anything to say. I will simply request the hon. Member to go through the speech again. If I am wrong, I will certainly get myself corrected. But what I personally feel is that the Hon'ble Member should have proper interpretation of the speech.

What I was going to say was this. In the entire South East Asian region, we find that the Americans are having their foothold. In that context, I must refer to Vietnam. Only yesterday our Prime Minister said that the Americans must vacate it, and sooner they vacate, it is better for the Asian nations. We must have the proper interest for Vietnam. The hon. Member from the other side said : 'nowadays we find a certain change in the foreign policy of the Government of India, regarding Vietnam, as we are taking proper steps', as if we had not taken proper steps so far. That is not the question. We might have committed some mistakes in the past. But what is the policy today ? What is the present policy of the Government ? What are we going to do in the future ? In that context only, this matter has to be discussed and debated upon.

Sir, we must have proper interest in the development of Vietnam because what will happen in Vietnam will certainly affect the South-East Asian nations and it will certainly affect the future development of this country

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also. Supposing today there is a barter system between the Americans and the Chinese, to have a sort of development of their interests, China is going to try to put its big thumb over the South-East Asian region and put pressure on some of the countries in favour of their own ideologies or values or whatever they might be, or in their own national interest, regarding Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and unless we take our strongest interest in this Vietnam issue our interest in future will also be affected, and our Government should not overlook this situation.

I would like to make two suggestions before I conclude. Hon. Members said about the reorganisation of the Foreign Policy Administration. I would suggest this, not in order to criticise our Foreign Policy Administration, but to improve matters. I would suggest to the hon Minister to consider that this is an age of specialisation. So, would it not be better on our part to see that our embassy administrators or our Indian Foreign Service personnel should be trained properly with the culture and the language of the country to which they are going to be posted? Sir, 3 or 4 days ago, the Australian High Commissioner presented his credentials to the Bangladesh authorities in Dacca and fortunately, Sir, this Australian High Commissioner, while introducing and presenting his credentials spoke in Bengali, the local language of the country and the nation. But to that extent our officials have been giving this sort of training for the countries to which they are posted? We find sometimes that officials are transferred at very short notice from Moscow to Moracco and from Mexico to Tokyo. This is something which our hon. Minister should consider, as to what extent we can give them proper training, to know culture, language, history and politics of the country, where they are posted.

Secondly, about China, I wish to say this. We must have secured good relation with China, whether China wants it or not. It all depends upon how we approach this problem. If necessary, as one of the hon. Members suggested, let us place one of our ambassadors there. Let us understand them. Let us give them a chance to understand us properly so that we can have peace and cooperation in the entire region. With these words, I thank you very much.

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPPA (Mysore): I rise to support the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry. At no time the External Affairs Ministry has deserved our congratulations as now, especially, the Minister for External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh ji and his able team have been able to achieve during the last one year something which this country has never witnessed. Last year has been extremely eventful and the struggle that we have gone through has resulted in extraordinary success. The laurels that we have is the result of years of painstaking, patient and indomitable endeavour of our Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Be very concise.

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : This was because of the unstinted support of the people of our country who were there behind the Prime Minister in the great role that she played recently.

With regard to Bangla Desh, I am afraid, I need not take much time because much has been said about this. I would only add that we should at this time give credit to the people of Bangla Desh for their extraordinary valour and the great spirit of sacrifice that they showed. It is indeed a great gain for our nation that we have got such a good neighbour and friend in Bangladesh.

During the last year, the most glorious action of our nation, perhaps, according to me, is the time when we took the decision to ceasefire. That has in fact enhanced the prestige of this country. Our country had been misunderstood by many of the nations, but now they have started rethinking about their assessments of our country. In this respect, I would say that even some of the Middle East countries and Arab nations, I am sure would have revised much of their opinion about our nation.

We are just now at the threshold of our talks with Pakistan. I am sure our External Affairs Minister has been extraordinarily cautious in this matter. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was

saying something about what our External Affairs Minister had said on the 21st December, 1971 in the UN Security Council. If I may requote what Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had quoted, it would go to show that whatever adjustment we would like to have in regard to the cease-fire line in Kashmir can only to be our national interest; whatever minor adjustments we would like to have would be towards bringing about more "stability", and it would be more "viable", and I am sure that we would never take a wrong step in this direction. As the hon. Members of the Opposition themselves have complimented, we find in our External Affairs Minister an extremely cautious and wise man, and, therefore, I do not think that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee should have any apprehension about the statement that had been made by our External Affairs Minister in the UN Security Council.

We also know that President Bhutto has given enough of warning to us by his own utterances. Only yesterday, he said, I quote: We want peace, because we have not the resources to step up a war. This was what President Bhutto had said only yesterday. It is not that we are unaware of this statement of President Bhutto. I am sure that our delegation will have all that necessary equipment to meet the proposals which might be brought forward by Pakistan.

Yet another question had been raised in this House just a little while ago in regard to the status of Shri D. P. Dhar whom we have sent to Pakistan. Of course, at the moment, he is not any non-official or Government leader of that type, but even according to our own arrangements with Pakistan, we wanted to have the talks at the official level before the summit meeting could take place, and I think, therefore, that whatever steps have been taken now by the Government of India are just the right things. I would once again repeat that we are very clear even before we could go for the talks that President Bhutto is not interested so much in co-operation as in confrontation.

Since I do not have much time at my disposal I would not like to expatiate on the Vietnamese policy of the US Government. However, I must say that there has been no change in the policy, according to me, of the Government of India in regard to Vietnam. We have consistently been rational and we have always been sympathetic to the Vietnamese people and in their struggle we have always wished them well. But the time has come when we could divert our attention from some of those international problems by rendering assistance and help to the affected and distressed peoples elsewhere.

There has been a question raised here with regard to the recognition of the PRG in Vietnam. But as has already been said by a Member of the Opposition, even with regard to the recognition of Bangla Desh we had our own timing, and the hon. Prime Minister has in fact been complimented for her keen sense in this regard. So, I do not understand why hon. Members should be worried so much now about the question of non-recognition of the PRG in Vietnam now.

I would like to point out that the Prime Minister had enunciated her policy very well only yesterday in regard to neo-colonialism. She said :

> "A people who look to outside for help cannot be strong The pursuit of economic self-reliance and social advance also acts as a deterrent to new forms of economic and political colonialism."

This has been consistent with our party policy. Also in our election manifesto, paragraph 31, we have said :

> "In the past, we have been able to resist and frustrate such pressures by summoning every ounce of our will and energy. Self-reliance is the economic counterpart of political independence and its achievement will deter other powers from the temptation of attempting to put pressure on us."

Last year we have had the unique achievement of the conclusion of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship. This is a great landmark in the history of our nation and of the world because it is a pace-setter for all other nations.

One word about the European countries led by UK. They have been extraordinarily realistic in their approach. When they,

[Shri Tulsidas Dasappa]

specially UK, found that they had to revise their own earlier stand, they did not hesitate to do so. They did not stand on prestige and they were able to persuade themselves to abstain from the Resolution in the General Assembly on the issue of Bangla Desh.

I must compliment the work of our foreign missions. They have been extremely alert and have done a good job in trying to keep up the best of relationship with other nations. There was a general complaint—and I was also one of the persons who made it—about their functioning, but I must say that the India-Pak conflict and the Bangla Desh issue definitely acted as catalytic agents to some of our foreign missions and they have become very active. I hope they will be able to continue their alertness and fine performance in future also. We shall look to their achievement with great interest.

A word about cultural relations specially with those countries which are hostile to us and these nations which are indifferent to us. I think we must step up our cultural relations with them. We must try and send as many delegations as possible of artists, literateurs and so on to those countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Sant Bux Singh.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur) : Mr. Chairman...

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may continue tomorrow.

18·34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 26, 1972/Vaisakha 6, 1894 (Saka)

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